密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. S. CONSULAR SERVICE

THE dinner given this week by American organizations in Shanghai in honor of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, upon his completion of twenty-five years in the service of the American government, serves to call attention to the development that has taken place in this branch of the service since the appointment of the first American Consul Major Samuel Shaw at Canton on January 30, 1786. Major Shaw was a merchant and served without pay; his only compensation being certain fees which he received from caring for distressed sailors and making reports on vessels that entered and cleared. This condition existed until 1854 and for a period of forty-five years following the appointment of Major Shaw the American consulate at Canton was conducted without an interpreter and in this entire period there was not a single American connected with the office who could read, speak, write or understand the Chinese language. Many of these early consuls were political appointees and since they were also in business some of them used their access to official records to discriminate against competitors. There is on file in the State Department at Washington a petition signed by American citizens in Canton along about 1800 asking for better consular representation. The petition asked for a consul unconnected with trade at a salary of $3,000 a year and residence. The income of the consul at that time from fees was about $500 a year. This appeal received no response from the government of the United States. Even as late as 1854 the American consul at Shanghai only received in fees $1,000 a year and was forced to live in a seamen's boarding house and was without means to secure an office or a 'respectable domestic establishment and subsistence.' He was dependent upon the British consulate and upon merchants for the loan of the services of interpreters. In 1853 Commissioner Humphrey Marshall sent an appeal to Washington asking the President to give authority to "lease (in Shanghai) a lot of ground in this vicinity on which to erect a jail with yard attached in which some 150 sailors who go into the Chinese city and drink and riot and brawl, daily and nightly, might be confined." Although most of these early consular appointees were men of character who did much to enhance the prestige of the United States, Tyler Dennett reports in his, *Americans in Eastern Asia* that often the "American consulates reeked with malodorous scandals." The Woosung Railway was originally promoted by one Oliver B. Bradford, an American vice-consul who got himself into difficulties with his government and was subsequently removed

as a result of a congressional investigation. These abuses, however, began to pass away following the Act of May 16,1848 establishing consular courts and from time to time other improvements have come until now the American consular service is on a par with that of any country and superior in its trained personnel to that of most countries. A measure known as the "Rogers Bill" now before Congress is supposed to be the last word in placing the American consular and diplomatic service on a permanent basis. This legislation would have passed the last session of Congress had it not been for the filibuster against the ship-subsidy bill in the Senate. It probably will pass the next Congress without difficulty since both political parties are committed to it. The only weak point in the American consular establishment in China today—outside of low salaries—is the lack of decent consular offices and buildings and this doubtless also will be remedied if the American communities in China keep up their agitations which have been so fruitful of improvements in the past.

TOKYO AND THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

THE attempt of Japanese interests backed by their government to undermine and nullify the work of the Washington Conference in respect to the Open Door in China is having a disastrous effect upon the good opinion of Japan in America which has developed since the Washington meeting. This fact is indicated in recent cables from the United States and in editorial opinion which is just beginning to reach the Far East. The following editorial from the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of April 5 indicates the general trend of American sentiment in regard to the attempt of the Japanese to prevent China from carrying out an agreement with an American company for the erection of radio stations in China:

> Japan, certainly, and perhaps other powers as well will oppose any attempt on the part of China to live up to the terms of an agreement with the United States whereby American interests are authorized to erect the most powerful wireless station in the world on Chinese soil.
>
> That Japan's attitude constitutes a complete renunciation of the principle of the Open Door is apparent to all, but up to a few days ago it might have been possible for Tokio to point to the Lansing-Ishii agreement of unhappy memory as constituting justification for a demand for special consideration. Now that this agreement has been cancelled, we hardly see where Japan expects to justify her present opposition unless it be on the ground of self-defense. Some such ground was pointed to by Germany when she invaded Belgium, but the results, so far as the Germans were concerned, do not appear to have been encouraging.
>
> The fact of the matter is that an international agreement has been reached guaranteeing the United States the same rights so far as trade and development in China are concerned as are accorded to any other nation. These rights the United States will insist upon of course. Secretary Hughes has stated as much.
>
> That Japan will not insist that proper development of communications in China through the medium of American capital is aimed against her may, we believe, be taken for granted but in the meantime it is unfortunate that the recent dispatches have created, undoubtedly in China and probably in the minds of Americans, an impression that Japan, with the moral support of some European powers, is trying to nullify the intent of a solemn covenant assuring an indefinite continuation of a policy which means non-exploitation, when exploitation signifies something at the expense of the Chinese people, and at the same time no favoritism between nations in power to take advantage of legitimate opportunities of development opened.

WHAT'S CHINA GOING TO DO ABOUT EXTRATERRITORIALITY?

CHINESE leaders interested in judicial reform and the matter of abolishing extraterritoriality are between the devil and the deep blue sea in respect to the Washington Conference proposal to send a commission of jurists to China for the purpose of investigating conditions in China. According to the resolution adopted at Washington, the commission was to visit China within three months after the close of the Conference. Owing to the civil war that broke out almost immediately after the Conference, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, asked Secretary Hughes to postpone the visit of the commission for a year until political conditions in China could become more stabilized. Secretary Hughes agreed to this and now the year has practically passed and it is time for the commission to be formed. It is obvious, however, that the various governments will not appoint their delegates unless China indicates her desire for them to visit this country. And this constitutes the problem, one element in Peking being opposed to a visit of the commission until China has her house in order and the other faction believing that the commission should be invited to come to China at once regardless of the internal turmoil. It is to be hoped that the latter element will win out and that the Commission will be invited to visit China at once, for after all it is not expected that the commission of jurists would be deeply influenced by temporary conditions or any artificial window dressing that might be fixed up for their benefit. It is expected that the various powers will appoint men to the Commission amply qualified to take a long and sympathetic view of the situation in China. It is not expected that this commission will make a hurried survey of China and then immediately go home and recommend the unconditional abolition of capitulations or that the abolition of extraterritoriality should be indefinitely postponed. It is altogether possible that the commission, when it does visit China, will recommend some plan of gradual relinquishment over a period of years that should be entirely satisfactory to both China and the various foreign interests concerned. This will tend to relieve the present tension on both sides in that it will give China something to look forward to and work for and will relieve those foreigners who claim that they will pack their trunks and go home if any change is made in the present situation.

AMERICA AND THE SPECIAL CHINA CONFERENCE

AMERICAN commercial interests in China are becoming increasingly apprehensive regarding the delay of the American government in preparing its case and appointing delegates to the Special Conference which is supposed to meet in China this year for the purpose of revising the Chinese Tariff in accordance with the decision reached at the Washington Conference. For several months after

the close of the Washington Conference last year it was rumored that President Harding intended to appoint Senator Oscar W. Underwood as the American chief delegate to the Special Conference that was to meet in China to assess the 2½ percent surtax and the 5 percent luxury taxes. The reason for this was that Senator Underwood as one of the American delegates was chairman of the special committee that handled China tariff matters at the Washington meeting. It now develops that Senator Underwood is likely to be the candidate of the Democratic party in the next presidential campaign and as such is not likely to come to the Far East. This leaves the matter of the American personnel at the Conference as well as the policy of Washington in reference to this all important meeting still in the air and a matter of considerable concern to American and other interests in the Far East. Several weeks ago it was reported in these columns that the British government had already adopted a tentative scheme for reorganizing the Chinese customs and that the British plan was now being taken up confidentially with the other governments with an idea of obtaining prior agreement on the principal points before the conference assembled in China. The sudden departure of Sir Francis Aglen of the Chinese Customs Administration for London is thought by some to be connected with the Special Tariff Conference. Regardless of what is being done in other countries, it is of highest importance that the American government appoint its delegation and get to work upon a plan of procedure or policy for this meeting. America occupies a position of unusual importance in respect to this forthcoming meeting, and other nations are expecting the American delegation to take a position of leadership in the conference. The delay of President Harding and Secretary Hughes in appointing the American delegation is inexplainable to the representatives of American interests in China and unless something is done soon, the American Commercial bodies should make official inquiry of Washington regarding the reasons for the drifting policy.

The American Loan to the Japanese Oriental Colonization Company

(From the *Japan Chronicle—Liberal British Weekly*)

The American loan to the Oriental Development Company has attracted some interest in London. According to a *Reuter* message the fact of the loan bringing in an effective 6¾ per cent interest is specially remarked upon, the terms being much more onerous than those on Japanese credit in London. This is quite true, the most unpopular Japanese loan in London—the 5 per cent loan (for the Tokyo Tramways) being quoted at a minimum figure lately at 87, which means 5.74 per cent interest. This is a high level of credit considering postwar conditions, and the very much more favorable terms given for the American loan suggests anxiety to get it for its political rather than for its monetary value. It ranges American capital definitely on the side of exclusive Japanese operation in Manchuria, and so sets the seal on the Consortium negotiations. The cream of the whole business is that the Consortium, which was formed for the purpose of keeping out individual foreign exploitation, has not yet issued a single loan, and not tried Manchuria as a field for enterprise, which this loan is to all intents and purposes for the Japanese exploitation of Manchuria, over which there was so much appearance of a tussle at the time of the formation of the Consortium. Nominally, of course, the loan is not for Manchurian development, but actually it can scarcely be for anything else. The future of the Oriental Colonization Company, which has borrowed the money, is bound up in its Manchurian commitments, and it therefore makes no difference what may be the nominal uses of the money borrowed.

The American loan referred to in the editorial from the *Japan Chronicle* quoted above was made by the National City Bank of New York and amounted to G. $19,500,000.

Principles and Policies in Regard to China

BY STANLEY K. HORNBECK

"It is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of a part of one session which was devoted to the situation in Siberia, the entire work of the Conference at Washington, so far as it dealt with political questions in the Pacific and the Far East, was concerned with the affairs of China."—W. W. Willoughby, China at the Conference: A Report, Preface, p. iii.

WHATEVER the future may hold in store, the work of the Washington Conference in reference, directly and indirectly, to the affairs of China and to the relations of the powers thereto has placed the whole problem of the Pacific and the Far East on a new basis and has given China an opportunity for self-salvation better than she has enjoyed at any time in recent decades.

The Conference committed the powers collectively to the principle of maintaining the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; it reaffirmed and defined the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment for the commercial and economic interests in China of all nations: it condemned, circumscribed and took steps toward abolishing the practice in China of spheres of influence and interest. It did much more, but if it had produced only the Treaty between the Nine Powers Relating to Principles and Policies to be Followed in Matters Concerning China, this achievement alone would more than justify the efforts which it involved. A distinct advance must be recorded in international relations when the foremost statesmen of several great nations recognize that the giving of pledges to observe the principle of the "open door" and the prosecution of practices based on the assumption of special rights in "spheres of interest" are inconsistent, when they admit and affirm that the two courses cannot be reconciled, and when they undertake "not to enter into any treaty agreement, or understanding . . . which would infringe or impair the principles" of the open door policy and "not to support any agreements by their respective nationals . . . designed to create Spheres of Influence."

It has generally been understood that the term "open door policy" relates to the principle of equality of commercial opportunity—and so it does—but it involves not this principle alone. There is a necessary corollary. Equality of commercial opportunity can prevail in respect to a given territorial entity only while and so long as certain political conditions prevail within that territory and between it and other entities. Twenty-five years ago there was serious talk of partitioning China. Since then there have been in operation forces undermining that country's integrity, both administrative and territiorial. As between partition and the inevitable tendencies of spheres of interest there is a difference only in degree. While spheres of interest are emphasized, while special interests are accorded special recognition, while exclusive and preferential rights are enjoyed by particular foreign countries in particular regions, so long as some nations contemplate the possibility that portions of another's terrritory may come ultimately within their political systems, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country thus under observation are menaced, and the principle of equality of opportunity is in practice impaired. Such at least are the conclusions to be drawn from the recent history of China, and Shantung and Manchuria after 1898 afford obvious examples. The maintenance of the administrative and territorial integrity of China seems an indispensable condition to an effective general application of the principle of equality of economic opportunity in China. The two principles together constitute the essential features of a bona fide open door policy.

There has been a diversity of counsels as to what should be done with, to, about, and—occasionally—for China. Differences of opinion on these subjects have coincided in a measure with differences in theories and practices of foreign policy and with differences in opinions regarding what China is and what the Chinese people can, may and should be expected to do. There have been counsels of compulsion, calling for interventions; there have been counsels of conquest, by peaceful or by forceful means, looking toward partition; and there have been counsels of patient and sympathetic persuasion, of assistance, moral and material, to the end that the Chinese people may work out their own problems and resolve the perplexities of readjustment and reconstruction in their own way.

It has frequently been asserted in recent years that the United States has had "no Far Eastern policy," or has had "no China policy." The authors of this assertion have failed to distinguish between *policy* and *plan of action*. The United States has had a perfectly clear and consistent China policy,

insofar as policy connotes principles. The chief obstacle to an easy realization of this has been the fact that this policy has had no peculiar and conspicuous objective which would give it a distinctive character; it has been simply a particular application of the traditional and fundamental general principles of American foreign policy. These principles are: (1) in general, respect for the legal and moral rights of other states and peoples—with expectation of like treatment in return; (2) in regard to commerce, equality of opportunity and treatment—on the basis of conditional most-favored-nation practice; (3) in political relations, abstention from alliances and from aggression; (4) in diplomatic approach, persuasion rather than coercion. There have been some inconsistencies in practice, but they have been few and have been due to the lack of continuity which prevails in the American system of administration rather than to deliberate and conscious intent.

During the negotiation of the first treaty between the United States and China, Caleb Cushing stated in a formal memorandum to the Chinese: "We do not desire any portion of the territory of China, nor any terms and conditions whatever which should be otherwise than just and honorable to China as well as to the United States." Twenty years later, Anson Burlingame endeavored to secure concerted action on the part of the powers, with a substitution of "fair diplomatic action in China for force." The principles advocated and practiced in the China policy of the United States have been: recognition of China's rights as a sovereign state; effort to ensure equality of commercial opportunity; opposition to activities threatening to impair China's territorial and administrative entity; and cooperation on the part of the powers in dealing with China. Whether dictated by idealism or by considerations of self-interest, whether enlightened or unenlightened, these have been the constant features of a clearly traceable record of diplomatic effort.

There was no new principle involved in the proposal which Secretary Hay put forward in 1899 on behalf of equality of opportunity in "spheres of whatever influence or interest" in China. There was merely a specific application to a particular situation. For some time prior to and during the feverish "scramble for concessions" of the years 1894-1899, the staking out of spheres of influence or interest, the leasing of Chinese ports, and the acquisition of monopolistic grants and special privileges had been apparently the chief preoccupation of some of the legations at Peking. The United States had taken no part in these activities and had acquired no grants and no assurances. Some action was required, in defense of American interests, to remove uncertainty and to guard against possible misunderstandings. There were distinct limitations to what a diplomatic proposal by the United States might be expected to accomplish. Taking full cognizance of the complicated situation, of the network of commitments in which the rights and interests of the powers had been expended and those of China compromised, Secretary Hay undertook simply to make the best of the situation and to secure some definition of the general rights upon which the United States and other nations might rely under the conditions actually prevailing.

The replies of the powers to the Notes of 1899 gave some measure of assurance. But there remained the possibility that spheres of interest would be developed into cessions and annexations. With the passing of any part of China into the political system of another power, tariff barriers would presumably go up and equality of commercial opportunity in that region would be, as between the annexing power and others, at an end. Therefore, when events of 1900 placed the political future of China in doubt, Hay announced in clear terms that it was the policy of the United States to seek a solution which would "preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity." He hoped that the other powers would declare themselves committed to the same principle. All the great powers forthwith affirmed, in one way or another, their devotion to this principle.

Thus formulated, the "Hay policy" was, like the Monroe Doctrine, not a rule of law, but a declaration of intentions. It had from the outset, however, what the Monroe Doctrine has not had, a quasi legal international status, in that both of its features were assented to and were positively affirmed not alone by the United States but by the other principal world powers.

It should be noted that the pledges of the years 1899 and 1900 did not have the character of treaties; still less were they embodied in a general international act; and they did not involve the consent and the participation of China. They were a collection of declarations, made by the United States in the first instance, and, at its suggestion, by a number of other powers individually.

In that respect, to begin with the status of the open door policy during the twenty years which followed its enunciation must be compared and contrasted with the more formal recognition which has been given to its principles in the deliberations and formal declarations of the Washington Conference.

The events of 1899—1901—the decision of the Manchu Court to grant no more leases and to make no more concessions, the defeat of the attempt made by the Boxers and the Court to expel the foreigner and to destroy all of his works, the Hay Notes, the British-German agreement of 1900, the formulation and acceptance of the Protocol of 1901 by the twelve powers chiefly concerned, including China, and the new frame of mind in which the Empress Dowager took up the task of reconstruction and reform—these in some measure clarified the situation but did not materially simplify the problems which were by that time inherent in it. The existence of the leased territories and the survival and extension of the principle and practice of spheres of interest were destined to be the roots of much political and economic difficulty. They were obstacles over which Hay's China policy was bound to trip and stumble; they became instrumentalities in whose presence it was repeatedly shown and declared to be impotent.

Over and over again during the years from 1901 to 1921 one or another of the powers repeated its pledges of adherence to the two principles of equality of commercial opportunity and maintenance of China's integrity. This was done sometimes unilaterally, in the course of routine diplomatic correspondence, sometimes in the form of administrative declarations, in the course of public explanations and justifications of given acts; more often it was done in the texts of bilateral agreements concluded for the furtherance of special objectives of the contracting parties.

So many times and in so many forms was fidelity to these principles affirmed, and so many, so varied and so well substantiated became the charges of infidelity in their application, that many believers in, and advocates of, the theory of the open door grew thoroughly skeptical of the efficacy of this policy. The alternative was a frank acceptance of the full implication of the spheres of interest idea and a resort without reservation to the principles of self-interest and self-help.

In spite of discouraging evidences of the ineffectiveness of the open door policy, and in spite of criticisms and suggestions that the policy should be scrapped, it was readily to be assumed that the United States at least would not voluntarily abandon the principles involved, for the very simple reason that it could not. The principles expressed in the Hay Notes were not discovered or invented on the spur of the moment. The doctrine of equality of commercial opportunity had behind it a century and a quarter of American diplomatic expression and effort; it required no explanation to the American people; it was representative of the average American's conception of justice and of his own of other countries' rights. The corollary was almost equally axiomatic in American thought. The average American believed, whether he could give reasons for his belief or not, that China's independence and integrity should be respected.

Any doubt as to the survival of the open door principles in the official esteem of the American Government is dispelled by reference to the note which issued from the State Department on May 13, 1915, addressed in identical terms to the Chinese and the Japanese governments, in connection with the negotiations which were at that time being carried on between those two governments and which were concluded by the signing of treaties and agreements on May 25, 1915. Again, in the letter addressed by Secretary Hughes to the Chinese Minister at Washington on July 1, 1921, in connection with the protests which had been made against a wireless concession granted by China to an American corporation, Mr. Hughes said:

> "Your reference to the principle of the open door affords me the opportunity to assure you of this Government's continuance in its wholehearted support of that principle, which it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all powers in China, and indispensable to the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean. The Government of the United States never has associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states; and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate in nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests a superiority of rights with respect to commercial and economic development in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise."

In 1899 the American government had not been alone in holding the beliefs which led to the first of the Hay Notes. Suggestions had come from other sources, particularly British. And thereafter Americans had not been alone in seeing the inconsistency between the open door principle and the spheres of interest practices. There had developed, however, during and after the War, particularly in connection with the Shantung question and the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, not a little uncertainty and doubt as to the views and intentions of the British Foreign Office.

In November, 1919, a Conference of the British Chambers of Commerce of China passed a series of resolutions, among which was the following: "This Conference is of the opinion that the time has come when the policy of the open door should be reaffirmed as an essential commercial principle and that reaffirmation be accompanied by an international agreement for the abolition of spheres of influence."

In the course of negotiations connected with the organization of the Four Powers Banking Consortium the position of the British Government began to be exhibited with some definitness. In the correspondence it was repeatedly made plain that both the British and the American Governments were unwilling to permit the principle and practices of spheres of interest to stand in the way of cooperative international financial assistance to China. In a memorandum submitted to the Japanese Government, dated August 11, 1919, the British Government expressed this view emphatically: "One of the fundamental objects of the Amercian proposals as accepted by the British, Japanese and French Governments is to eliminate claims in particular spheres of interest, and to throw open the whole of China without reserve to the combined activities of an international consortium. This object can not be achieved unless all the parties to the scheme agree to sacrifice all claim to enjoy any industrial preference within the boundaries of any particular sphere of influence."

On October 31, 1921—subsequent, it should be noticed, to the summoning of the Washington Conference, but before the Conference assembled—the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office made in the House of Commons the statement. "The policy of spheres of influence in China has been superseded by one of international cooperation, and the further development of this policy will no doubt form one of the subjects of discussion at the Washington Conference."

The deliberations of the Arms Conference, insofar as they were directed to the affairs of China, began with the presentation of an open door program by the Chinese. They brought out the fact that the China policy of the United States had not changed, except in that it was directed toward securing more definite assurances. They effected a clarification, with unambiguous enunciation, of British policy. They concluded with an agreement unequivocally committing all of the nine powers present to a straightforward open door policy.

In the course of the discussion at the fourteenth meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Conference, Mr. Balfour said that, "so far as Great Britain was concerned, spheres of interest were things of the past." He suggested that it should be declared that, "no one wished to perpetuate either the system of spheres of interest or the international understandings on which they depended."[1] Mr. Root expressed the opinion that Mr. Balfour's statement had created a new situation in regard to spheres of influence; it was the most public, open, positive declaration that had come to his notice.[2]

In a formal statement read at the fifteenth meeting of the Committee of the Whole, Dr. Wang of the Chinese Delegation, said: "These spheres of interest seriously hamper the economic development of China"; "the whole system is contrary to the policy of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations"; they threaten the political integrity of China and give rise to international jealousy or friction; "the Chinese Delegation asks that the powers represented in this Conference disavow all claims to a sphere of interest or of influence or any special interests within the territory of China."[3]

During the eighteenth meeting of the Committee, Mr. Balfour said that, "the British Empire Delegation understood that there was no representative of any power around the table who thought that the old practice of 'spheres of influence' was either advocated by any government or would be tolerable to this Conference. So far as the British Government was concerned, they had, in the most formal manner, publicly announced that they regarded this practice as utterly inappropriate to the existing situation."[4]

At the twenty-third meeting of the Committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted which was later approved by the Conference in plenary session and which appears, with slight verbal changes, in Article IV in the Nine Powers Treaty Relating to Principles and Policies to be Followed in Matters Concerning China, of February 6, 1922. This article reads: "The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create spheres of influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory." It should be noted that this undertaking applies only to the future; it is not retroactive.

The other phase of the work of the Conference in direct application to the problem of general China policy appears in the reaffirmation and definition of the open door principles.

During the period 1900-1921, the Chinese Government on a number of occasions had referred with approval to the open door doctrine as applied to China, but not until the Washington Conference did it ever make a formal statement that it was itself prepared to accept and be bound by this doctrine.

In the statement of the Ten Points which the Chinese Delegation made at the first meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, November 16, 1921, there appeared the following:

"I. (a) The powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic.

"(b) China, upon her part, is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any power.

"2. China being in full accord with the principle of the so-called open door or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception."

At the second meeting of this Committee certain remarks of M. Briand raised the question, "What is China?" In reply to this Dr. Koo said, in part, that, "the territories of the Chinese Republic were defined in its Consitution;" that these were to be considered an entity; that "so far as the outside world was concerned it would appear clear that the principle of administrative integrity should be confirmed for the Chinese Republic as one unit;" and that the principle of territorial integrity should apply not to "China proper alone . . . but all the territories of the Chinese Republic should be taken as a basis."[5] So far as is known, this statement was not effectively challenged and its substance became definitive.

The Conference ultimately adopted both the "integrity of China" and the "equality of opportunity" principles, the latter to apply "throughout the territory of China," first as numbers 1 and 3 of the Root Resolutions and then as sections of Article I of the Nine Powers Treaty of February 6, 1922.

When the Conference had declared opposed to the principle and practices of spheres of interest and had committed itself to a reaffirmation in general terms of the open door doctrine, it became advisable to give the principles agreed upon some greater measure of definition than they had formerly received. At the eighteenth meeting of the Whole, Secretary Hughes, after quoting the third of the Root Resolutions, said that, "it was manifest that the granting of special concessions of a monopolistic or preferential character, or which secured a general superiority of rights for one power to the exclusion of equal opportunity for other powers, was in opposition to the maintenance and application of this principle of equal opportunity."[6] He then read a draft of a resolution intended to give precision and definition to the open door principle. Mr. Balfour commented favorably upon the fact that the repudiation of the system of spheres of influence was "as clear and unmistakable as could possibly be desired."[7] At the next meeting, Mr. Hughes introduced a revised draft of this resolution, of which the first three sections were in the end unanimously adopted.

The various provisions upon which the Conference had agreed in reference to the general features of China policy were assembled ultimately in the Treaty Between the Nine Powers Relating to Principles and Policies to be Followed in Matters Concerning China, signed on February 6, 1922.

In the introductory paragraph of this treaty, the nine powers declare it their desire "to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers on the basis of equality of opportunity."

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1 67th Congress, Second Session, Senate Document No 126, "Conference on the Limitation of Armament," p. 563.
2 Ib., p. 567.
3 Ib., pp. 580-581.
4 Ib., p. 616.
5 Ib., p. 452.
6 Ib., p. 613.
7 Ib., pp. 616-617.

In Article I, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree: (1) "To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; (2) to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity of China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government; (3) to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China; and (4) to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges."

In Article II, all the Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty or agreement which would infringe or impair the principles stated in the preceding article.[8]

In Article III, the Contracting Powers other than China agree that they will not seek or support their respective nationals in seeking: (a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China; or (b) any such monopoly or preference as would be calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity. These stipulations are not to be construed so as to prohibit the acquisition of properties or rights which may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research. China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foreign countries.

In Article IV the Contracting Powers agree "not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other, designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory."

In Article V, China agrees not to exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind on her railways; and the powers other than China assume a corresponding obligation with respect to railways in China over which they or their nationals exercise any measure of control.

In Article VI, the Contracting Powers other than China agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral during a war to which China is not a party, and China undertakes to observe the obligations of a neutral.

In Article VII, all the Contracting Powers agree that whenever a situation arises which involves the application of any of these principles and which renders desirable a discussion of the application, there shall be full and frank communication.

In its report to the President, of February 9, 1922, the American Delegation said: "It is believed that through this Treaty the open door in China has at last been made a fact."[8]

The Conference did not, however, content itself with mere declarations of principle. Concurrently with the work of framing and adopting formulae of principle and policy, it grappled with the problem of devising ways and means to render the principles agreed upon effective. In this connection its efforts were both destructive and constructive—destructive of practices which have been inconsistent with the open door principle and of obstacles to its effective application, constructive of machinery calculated to prevent future inconsistencies and gradually to remove remaining obstacles.

Thus, to begin with, it was agreed in the Nine Powers Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff not only that the schedules of the Chinese tariff shall be revised at once, and periodically in years to come but that a Special Conference shall take steps to prepare the way for abolition of *likin* and for increasing the tariff rates. Furthermore, the inequalities in the customs duties which have prevailed upon the land frontiers are to be removed. The provisions of this treaty are to "override all stipulations of treaties between China and the respective Contracting Powers which are inconsistent therewith, other than stipulations according most favored nation treatment."[9] A Commission has already sat at Shanghai to effect the first revision of the tariff schedules promised in this treaty, and the Special Conference is to give practical effect to other provisions.

It was agreed in a formal resolution that there shall be established a Commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, with a view to furthering the efforts of the Chinese Government to create conditions which will warrant the powers in relinquishing their rights of extraterritoriality. Elsewhere, the powers declared it their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without authority of any treaty or agreement, whenever China shall be able to assure protection of the lives and property of foreigners in China. They adopted provisions substantially limiting the operations of foreign owned radio stations, both government and private, and they agreed that any such station maintained without authorization by the Chinese Government shall be transferred to or taken over by that government. They recorded their hope that the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese government to effect the unification of railways into a system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary to the interests of that system. They expressed "the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps be taken by the Chinese government to reduce its military forces and expenditures." The four powers which have postal agencies in China agreed to abandon these agencies.

Probably more important than any or all of these restrictive or corrective arrangements are two distinctively constructive measures which were agreed upon, the one to ensure publicity, the other to provide a procedure for dealing with certain types of possible controversy.

Declaring it "desirable that there should hereafter be full publicity with respect to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several powers in relation to China," the powers agreed to file lists of all treaties, conventions, exchanges of notes or other international agreements which they have with China or with other powers in relation to China and which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely, and to file all such agreements which they may conclude in future. They also agreed to file lists, as nearly complete as possible, of contracts between their nationals and the Chinese Government or Chinese authorities and to give notification of every such contract which shall be concluded henceforth. The Chinese Government, for its part, took upon itself like obligations. This agreement, if lived up to—and disregard of it will tend automatically to invalidate arrangements which the offender seeks to keep under cover—may be expected to remove uncertainty and doubt, to terminate some and prevent other intrigues, and to promote fair dealing, straightforward competition and genuine cooperation.

To provide a procedure for dealing with questions arising in connection with the execution of Articles III and V of the Nine Powers Treaty it was agreed by resolution that there shall be established a Board of Reference to which such questions may be referred for investigation and report. A detailed plan for the constitution of this Board is to be worked out by the Special Conference which is to be created to carry out provisions of the Nine Powers Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff. (The plan, when formulated, will have to be referred to the various governments of the Contracting Powers for approval.) The establishing of this Board will be a novel measure; the Board may be able to function as a clearing house for complaints and as a diplomatic shock-absorber; if it functions to advantage in dealing with questions referred to it, it is conceivable that the scope of its authority may in time be made more broad.

Toward clearing away debris and inconsistencies, the Treaty for the Settlement of Outstanding Questions Relative to Shantung—negotiated at, but not by, the Conference—provides for Japan's relinquishment of the Shantung sphere of interest, which has been the most productive of controversies of all the foreign spheres of interest. Mr. Balfour's announcement of the British Government's intention to restore to China the Leased Territory of Weihaiwei, and the statement of the French Delegation that France would be willing to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government for the restoration of Kwangchouwan were further steps in the same direction.

Other impairments of China's sovereignty and independence are diminished by certain provisions of the Treaty Relating to Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean and by the Naval Treaty. The former carries the provision that as soon as the Treaty is ratified the Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall terminate. The Chinese have considered this alliance derogatory to their national dignity and a menace to their rights and interests, while some other states have felt that it interfered with the proper working of the principle of equal opportunity. The Naval Treaty, materially lessening the likelihood of war in the Pacific, greatly increases China's assurance of immunity from the hardships of a war which may not be of her making or of direct concern to her. Moreover, it by any chance such a war should occur the foreign powers have elsewhere (in the Nine Powers Treaty) specifically guaranteed China's neutrality and China has expressly promised to perform her obligations as neutral. When it is remembered that the land operations of the Russo-Japanese War were fought almost wholly on Chinese soil, and that most of Japan's land campaign against Germany was conducted on Chinese soil, the importance to China of this provision becomes obvious.

Finally, one of the paradoxes of the diplomatic record of the open door policy, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, is assumed to lose (by virtue of the adoption of the provisions of the Nine Powers Treaty,) if not all its force, as least such force as any of its provisions may have had in a sense contrary to

8 Ib., p. 831.
9 Article IX.

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the express terms of the new agreements. The Lansing-Ishii Agreement had been from the first very distasteful to the Chinese, being regarded by them as a menace to their rights and interests. President Harding has stated to the Senate that it can henceforth "have no binding effect whatever . . . . which is in any sense inconsistent with the principles and policies explicitly declared in the Nine Powers Treaty." "The negotiation of this treaty," he said, "is in itself a most formal declaration of the policy of the Executive in relation to China and supersedes any Executive understanding or declaration that could possibly be asserted to have contrary import."[10]

There are, and doubtless there will long continue to be, widely divergent views regarding both the quantity and the quality of the positive achievements of the Washington Conference. Extravagant praise and reckless criticism have marked the comments of publicists, editors, and political figures. In reference to much of the work, only time and the tests of practice will warrant conclusive judgments.

Certain things, are, however, clear and incontestable. Whereas before the Conference it was doubtful which policy, that of the "open door" or that of "spheres of interest," had the practical approval of the majority of the powers, at the Conference all of the nine attending powers undertook henceforth not to seek or support any arrangements or agreements designed to establish spheres of interest and pledged themselves to an open door policy prescribed in comprehensive and specific terms. Whereas previously the open door policy rested upon unilateral declarations and bilateral agreements, to none of the later of which was China a party, that policy is now incorporated and defined in a major international agreement to which nine powers, including China, are parties. Whereas previously the conditions in respect to other engagements and to the policy pursued by certain powers were such that the principle of equality of opportunity could not, in the nature of the situation, be expected to have substantial and vital effectiveness, there have now been prescribed conditions, limitations, prohibitions and positive courses of action; there has been developed a suggestion; of a sanction and a step has been taken toward providing preventive and remedial procedure.

That these provisions have given the open door policy a new and enhanced position in the realm of international commitments, that they place the problem of international relations in the Far East on a new basis, and that they offer China a vastly improved opportunity for solving her many and difficult problems of reconstruction, are propositions scarcely open to challenge. They do not purport to have made a new world, a new Far East, or a new China. They are intended to promote peace and to safeguard the rights and interests of all the peoples concerned.

During the next twenty years the value of these pledges will be tested. If the nine governments cooperate fully in the endeavor to enforce faithful observance of the principles upon which their representatives have agreed, and if the Chinese conduct their domestic affairs in such a manner as to justify the effort which has been made to afford them a fair opportunity to put their house in order, the judgment of the Washington Conference will be vindicated and the work of the Conference will be regarded by historians as marking a decisive turning point not only in the affairs of China, nor only in the annals of the Pacific and the Far East, but in the whole course of world politics.—*Reprinted from Foreign Affairs, New York.*

10, Congressional Record, March 8, 1922, p. 3984.

Chinese Rug Presented to Washington Club By Shanghai Press Men

In appreciation of courtesies and favors extended during the Washington Conference, the Shanghai press men including Chinese and foreign, presented to the National Press Club at Washington, D. C. a Chinese rug, which has recently been received, according to word received from Carter Field, president of the Washington Club.

According to the letter, a formal presentation of the gift will be made, at which time President Harding, it is suggested, will accept the rug on behalf of the press club. President Harding was formerly a newspaperman, and it is fitting that he should respond on behalf of the journalists. Mr. Field in his letter to J. B. Powell of the *Weekly Review*, in expressing his appreciation, had the following to say:

"Will you please convey to the members of the Chinese Newspapermen's Club of Shanghai a lively expression of the club's thanks, and tell them that the members of the National Press Club not only value the rug for its intrinsic value as a splendid work of art, but that they appreciate even more highly the intangible element which expresses their fellowship and goodwill.

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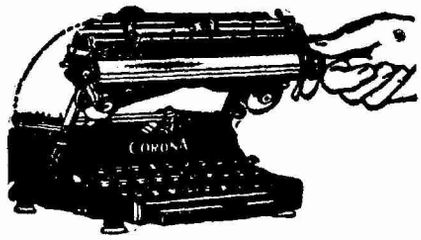

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Can China Sound Death Knell of Communism in Russia?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

IT was the success of Dr. Chengting Wang in his negotiations for the redemption of Shantung from Japan that led to his appointment as the principal member of the commission which soon is to negotiate with Soviet Russia for the evacuation of Mongolia, the settlement of the very delicate problem of the Chinese Eastern railway and the numerous other questions between China and Russia.

Although some of the political enemies of Dr. Wang accuse him of having failed in his negotiations with Japan, it is the verdict of foreigners that he obtained far greater concessions than might have been expected when a weak and constantly changing government was put into negotiations with a nation as solidly a unit of Asiatic mainland questions as is Japan. He had prospects of even greater success were it possible for him to have remained in the Foreign Ministry, and he might have been able to have obtained from Japan different treatment than that from which China now suffers as a result of her note to the Tokyo government concerning the Twenty-one Demands treaty of 1915. He could not have obtained the evacuation of Japan—she will go to war first—but he might have been able to force a recognition of China's sovereignty in the Liaotung leased territory. He had a card he might have played, but that card is lost through the character of the note which General Hwang Fu sent at the dictation of Parliament.

All this is not intended either as praise of Dr. Wang or of criticism of General Hwang Fu, but merely to illustrate that Dr. Wang this time has an opportunity to help not only China, but Russia and through it the world at large. Possibly the idea never has entered his head. It is here stated purely as an idea of the writer's. It may succeed; it may fail. Yet it is worth trying.

No date has been set for the opening of negotiations, but both China and Russia, are eager to reach an understanding. In the first place Russia is desirous of withdrawing her armed forces from the Chinese frontiers, for she is heartily sick of war and will use what armies she can afford on the more troublesome western and southern borders. A second impelling motive is a thorough accord with China in order that through traffic can be restored across the northern part of Manchuria over the rails of the Chinese Eastern railway and the restoration of Vladivostok as a port of entry for commodities urgently required both in Siberia and Russia.

But there is another thing: Russia is tired of communism. Her leaders have convinced themselves that it is a failure and an impossibility. Lenin and others have realized it for a long time. The wild Trotsky and others of his type have been held in subjection for more than two years. The Far Eastern Republic, as the writer pointed out at the time of his investigations there in 1921, was in the same breath Lenin's confession of the failure of communism and his experiment in a social democracy. His long illness alone had prevented further progress in his secretly-cherished ideas. He possibly never will be able to carry them out, for his restoration to complete health and vigor is extremely doubtful.

It has been demonstrated that there are not in all Russia any more Communists than there are Czarists. The actual number of each has been placed at 400,000—a mere drop in the bucket. Most of the Russians are social democrats, who recognize the principles of the private right of property, of schools and the worthiness of the laborer of his hire. Lenin and other leaders long since sensed the real feeling of the Russians; sensed also a warm feeling from the two greatest democracies in the globe, the United States and Great Britain—but they sensed equally the temper of an untutored minority, who would, have a blacksmith as the head of a school and a physician a trench-digger. Lenin and his comrades knew that any sudden change from the principles of communism, on which the present Soviet Republic was founded, would result in the reins of government being seized by other and even wilder-eyed Russians, and with France and Japan on either frontier, nagging, intriguing and financing forays into the country there was no chance to take any forward step towards a social democracy.

Bolshevism, which means simply the rule of the majority, has become a world wide by-word. Half-baked socialists and over-done anarchists in other countries—an insignificant minority everywhere—fanned the flame and Lenin could not move. He cannot do so now; but he has his ear to the ground, just like the Hon. Pork Barrel Grabber of

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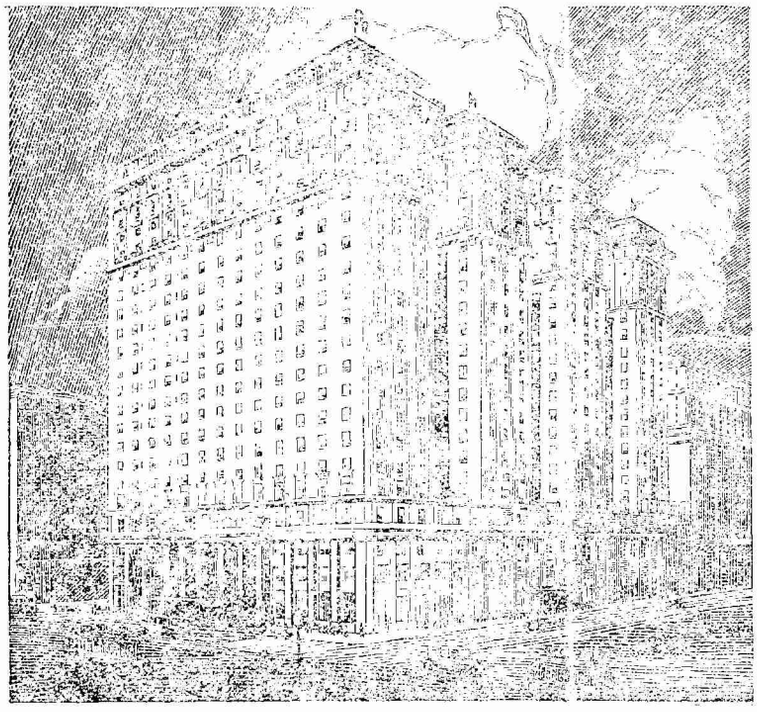

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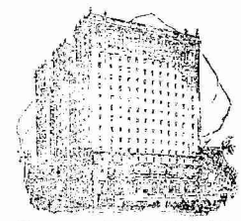

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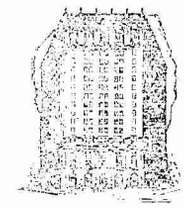

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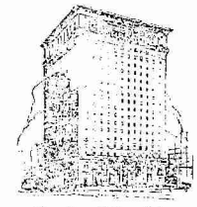

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Ozarvania and Senator Feedem Hotair of Leaventhepot. His ear is to the ground and China is tapping her foot—ever so gently, but tapping it. Back home two men are listening—Charles Evans Hughes and "Wild Bill" Borah and each trying to beat the other to it, while in Great Britain, Lloyd George and Bonar-Law are likewise at the listening post. And so it comes that China has her chance. The stone that the Consortium Builders rejected may become the headstone of the corner. One wallower in the darkness of squeeze and militarism may lead another blind man from the slough of communism.

When the negotiations begin there will be many days of felicitations while the feelers are being put out. There will be references to the fact that China has had trade relations with Russia for centuries—even centuries before she opened the door to other nations.

There will be pleasant comment on the fact that these two countries have a common frontier of something like 3000 miles and as unmarked as that separating Canada from the United States. And all the while the feelers will be put out and allowed to soak into the Russian mind to test the effect of them. Anything precipitate would plunge Russia into a new abyss. Lenin is a watchful waiter and he has a long head. The Chinese are slow-workers, but they gain their point in the end. They may seem to lose on the face of it, but when the ages of dust have settled over the losses it will be found, as ever, that China has won. Through nearly a century of forced treaties and a bit of land-grabbing here and there China has absorbed everything that has come into it from the Jews who settled in Kaifeng centuries ago to the American dollar which now ventures its eagle-crowned head.

Then one day Doctor Wang or some of the other delegates will suggest that any treaty between Russia and China should include a recognition of the private right of property of the Chinese, of whom there are many thousands in Siberia as small traders and as farm laborers. Kindred questions likewise will be brought forward gently. It will all be to Lenin's liking. One by one they will be put before the people through the usual news agencies.

A few of the extremists will see the drift of the wind and will begin to bring out their soap boxes, but if Lenin has judged the temper of the majority of the Russians rightly there will be a chorus of approval. It will be the thin end of the wedge and a step towards the restoration to the Russians of their right of private property and the death knell of Communism. The United States and Great Britain, only waiting for the propitious moment to welcome Russia back into the family of nations, will find a convenient way to let the government of Russia know that the modest request of China meets their hearty approval. And unless Lenin's followers fumble the ball they will score a goal. It would seem that there are great possibilities in the coming conference between the representatives of China and Russia.

Peking, April 12, 1923.

China Society of America

The annual report of the China Society of America read before a meeting held in New York recently, gave some interesting details of the work accomplished by the Society in America during the year. Particular attention was given to the matter of securing positions in industrial and engineering organizations for Chinese Students in the United States.

The problem of securing employment for the Chinese students was taken up by the Chinese directors of Chinese Students in America, Dr. G. T. Chao, and Dr. U. Y. Yen, assisted by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Dean Paul Monroe of Columbia University, and others interested in the problem. However, quite independently Dean Joseph Bailie, formerly head of the Department, of Forestry in Peking University, while in America gave special attention to this work and secured a place for a large number of the students in the Ford Works, and other lines of work as well, notably wood pulp factories and rubber factories, and has enrolled about 500 Chinese students as candidates for such openings.

The directors elected to serve three years for the China Society are: Owen Roberts, former president of the Society; M. A. Oudin, vice-president of the International General Electric Co; Charles Hayden, president, Hayden, Stone & Co; K. C. Li, president, Wah Chang Trading Company; R. C. Patterson, Jr., vice-president of the Peacock Film Corporation; Edward Marshall, of the Edward Marshall International News Syndicate; Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, of Washington, D. C; Mrs. Simeon Ford, of New York City; A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., vice-president of China Enterprises, Inc; Mrs. Thomas Lamont, of New York City; Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York City; General James G. Harbord, president, Radio Corporation of America, in place of Dr. Reinsch, deceased.

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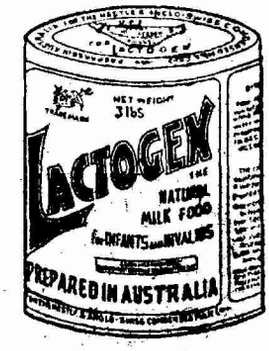

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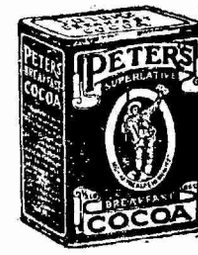

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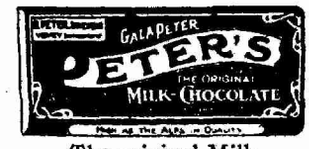

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Educating Chinese in America

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

(*American Commercial Attache*)

DOES it pay for a Chinese student to spend a number of years in the United States in collegiate work? China is now equipped to give its students modern academic college courses. The disadvantages of being away from their native country during the impressionable years of their youth are numerous. By being educated out of the environment of their own country the Chinese students lose a contact which means much to them. After an absence of some years from the influences of their own language and literature—especially so in the many cases in which students who go abroad have not previously secured a good solid foundation in Chinese literature—the Chinese students are likely to return to their country with but a superficial knowledge of their native language and literature. Furthermore, educating a Chinese student in America involves four to five times the expense of doing it in China. In light of these handicaps, the question may be asked "Does it pay to send Chinese students to the United States for collegiate training?"

It is unfortunate that American college degrees are upon mere graduation rather than upon the demonstrated ability of the student to apply his education. It would be far better if a bachelor's degree were awarded five years after graduation upon the test of the applicant's attainments during that period. Similarly a period of ten years may well be allowed before awarding a master's degree and fifteen years for a doctor's degree. These degrees may then carry with them a worthwhile significance. Chinese students coming to the United States from the centuries old academic environment of China attach undue importance to academic degrees. Many of them devote their entire efforts to the attaining of mere collegiate honors with no concern as to the practical phases of their edueation or its application to the problems of their communities in China. For these students it would be better were they to remain in China.

There are, however, advantages to Chinese students in the United States, which should outweigh all considerations to the contrary. The Chinese student who will supplement his collegiate training with such practical contacts as will teach him to apply his education to the problems of life will carry back to his country a training well worthwhile. America can teach the Chinese student the significance of organization in commerce, industry, governmental administration, as well as the application of science in the solution of the problems of life. The Chinese student's most valuable acquisition during his sojourn in the United States will not come through text books and lecture rooms, but from his supplementary actual contacts with American life. He would do well not to place too much emphasis upon the results of his classroom work. Each Chinese student should, in company with three or four of his fellow Chinese students, devote a considerable portion of his time outside of the classroom to the systematic study of American civic organizations, to American business and industrial methods, and in general to the American ideas of translating education into action. He should seek opportunities to supplement his academic training with actual experience in industrial plants. business offices or with engineering concerns. He should learn to understand at first hand the work of such organizations as chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, noonday luncheon associations, bankers' institutes and national scientific, industrial and trade conferences. It is of great importance to a Chinese student that he carry back to his country the ability to translate his education into action: that is, to make it a matter of consequence to the welfare of his community.

China's greatest troubles today are economic rather than political. The country most needs modern economic transportation, including railroads, good roads, improved waterways and harbors. Its farming population needs to be lifted from the verge of starvation to a condition of prosperity which can come through the application of science and organization to agriculture. The production of wealth on the part of the artisan and business classes needs to be substantially increased through the application of modern methods of industry and commerce. For instance, science and business organisation applied to the silk industry in China may mean hundreds of millions of dollars of additional wealth from this source alone. Whether a student is specializing in law, medicine, engineering, commerce, pedagogy, or agriculture, does not free him from his obligations as a member of his society. The sooner he comes to realize the wisdom of the slogan "he profits most

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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

who serves best," the sooner will he arise to a position of some consequence in his country in his chosen profession or occupation. When the intellect of China indicates a substantial interest it the welfare of the silk industry, the cotton industry, economic transportation, and an effective system of government administration, then we may expect a transformation in China which will lead to its becoming one of the most prosperous nations of the world.

The Chinese student in the United States can thoroughly justify the years he spends in this country when he tempers his academic training with a first-hand practical knowledge of the significance of organization to the success of the life of this country. If he can return to China prepared to use his education in such a manner as to make it of practical service to his community, adjusting it to the peculiar demands of the Chinese environment, he will then, and only then, have demonstrated the fact that it does pay to send Chinese students to the United States at this time to complete their collegiate training.

Mr. Padoux and the American Resolutions

EDITOR, *The Weekly Review*:—

In your issue of the 31st of March, you have published a Resolution of the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking declaring that in view of the present financial position of the Ministry of Communications, the consolidation plan which I have suggested "or any proposal based upon the contemplated 2½ percent Customs surtax which excludes the obligations of the Ministry of Communications is unjust and entirely unacceptable."

I can quite understand the position taken by the American Chamber of Commerce, and I fully agree with their opinion that the debts of the Ministry of Communications ought to be taken care of and secured just the same as the other debts of the Chinese Government. The situation was known to me when I compiled my Memorandum to the National Finance Commission, and I had anticipated that objections would come from creditors of the Ministry of Communications.

Would you allow me, however, why I did not include the debts of the Ministry of Communications in my scheme:

The plan, as submitted to the National Finance Commission, provides for the consolidation of an existing indebtedness of about 570 millions dollars through the issue of about 625 millions dollars of 7% bonds, redeemable in twelve years from 1932. The service of interest of these bonds would require from 1924 till 1931 something like 44 millions dollars a year. From 1932 till 1943 the required amount for interest plus amortization would reach yearly 78 millions dollars. As shown in the tables of my Memorandum, this may be met from the increased revenue of the Customs, including the 2½ surtax. But it is the maximum that can be secured from the Customs.

Now, the Resolution of the American Chamber of Commerce tabulates as follows the present indebtedness of the Ministry of Communications:

Foreign Railway Loans	$ 409,000,000
Foreign Telegraphs Loans	$ 21,300,000
Foreign creditors for materials	$ 40,000,000
Domestic creditors for materials	$ 68,000,000
Total	$ 538,300,000

Should these 540 odd millions dollars be added to the 570 odd millions included in the consolidation scheme, what would be the result? No more than 650 millions consolidated bonds can be issued on the security of the Customs. If they are apportioned between the 570 millions dollars creditors of the Ministry of Finance and the 540 millions dollars creditors of the Ministry of Communications, due allowance being made for the rate of issue, each creditor will receive bonds representing only 55% of what is owing to him. Then, what about the 45% balance? The scheme would not be one of consolidation, but one of bankruptcy.

One of the main features of the consolidation plan is that the present unsecured creditors, as compensation for receiving well secured bonds, should agree that excessive rates of interest, if any, be reduced, that overdue interest be added to the capital and paid in bonds, and that the amortization of the capital should be postponed till 1932. It would not be asking too much from them, seeing that in most of the cases their debts are either wholly unsecured or secured on sources of revenue the organization and control of which is out of question under the present circumstances, that interest has been in arrears for months or years, that redemption of capital whenever due has not been effected, and that the Government has at present not a dollar on which to rely for meeting past and future payments.

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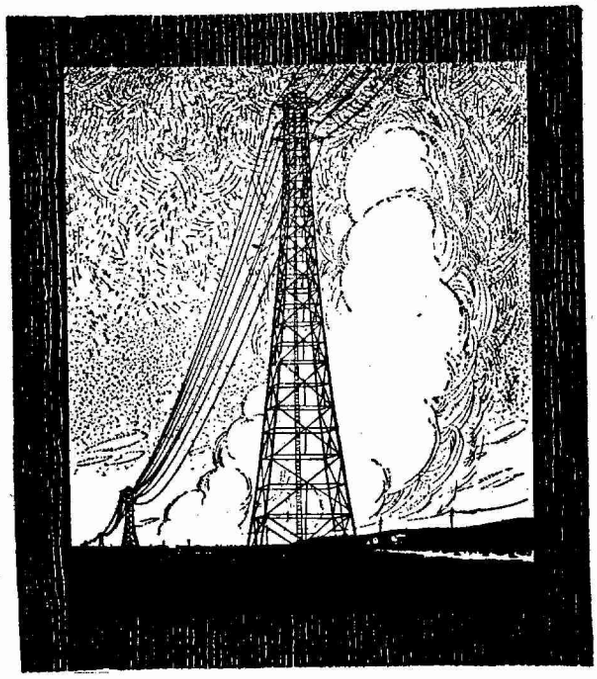

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A casual glance at any table of the Chinese indebtedness shows that the Railway and Telegraphs Loans stand on a very different footing. Most of them are secured on the revenue and property of the Railways and Telegraphs, which are a substantial security, and ought to be an adequate security if properly looked after. Their amortization has begun. Except for the sums due as price of material, neither interest nor capital seems to be in arrears. There is no probability that the holders of bonds of these loans will ever consent to a modification of the tables of other clauses of the original contracts. How could the said loans be included in a scheme like the one I have suggested which is based on payment of overdue interest in bonds, not in cash, and on a eight years postponement of redemption of capital? The question for them is not one of consolidation by substituting new bonds for the old bonds. It is a question of being paid in accordance with the provisions of the original agreements. The logical thing to do, instead of looking for a consolidation based on the Customs revenue, is to try first to get the service met from the receipts of the Railways and Telegraphs. It is true that the figures of the net operating revenue of the Railways (1920) and of the Telegraphs (1918) as shown in the resolution of the American Chamber of Commerce are somewhat discouraging, and I am afraid that the results of the year 1922 are still worse. But this is due to mismanagement, lack of control, undue political interference and other transitory evils which, although they cannot be entirely suppressed, may be minimized to a large extent if proper action is taken.

The Resolution of the American Chamber of Commerce of Peking comes just in time as a reminder that the debts of the Ministry of Communications cannot be ignored. But it is purely negative. People who are interested in the Railway and Telegraph debts know what the Chinese railways and telegraphs system is, and they ought to be able to submit practical suggestions as to how these debts could be paid. If they want them to be included in the consolidation scheme at present under discussion, this can be done only by pooling with the Customs surpluses other sources of revenue, and principally the railway receipts. We must bear in mind that if even part only of the Railway Loans were taken charge of by the Ministry of Finance under any consolidation plan, to be paid out of the Customs, or the Gabelle, or any revenue other than the railway receipts, this would encourage further seizure of the railway funds by the local authorities, further disorganization of the Railway service and further disruption of the country, to the detriment not only of the bondholders and of the Government, but of the whole of the population of China.

G. Padoux *

Peking, March 31, 1923

* Mr. Padoux is adviser to the National Finance Commission of the Chinese government at Peking.

A China Landscape—Spring in the South

All April the river runs milky with rain;
Golden the camphor-tree suns by the mill;
The green of the willow is seen like a stain
On the huddle of houses that edge the gray hill.

The farmers with oxen are stirring the slime—
Black specks on the "paddys" that broaden for miles:—
Back to the banyans the thousandth sweet time
The egrets are streaming in silvery files.

The tender bamboo over-feathers the firs
On wrinkled red ridges; the terraces pour;
The film of the rice and its wind-fingered blurs
Have patterned the plain like a jade-flowered floor.

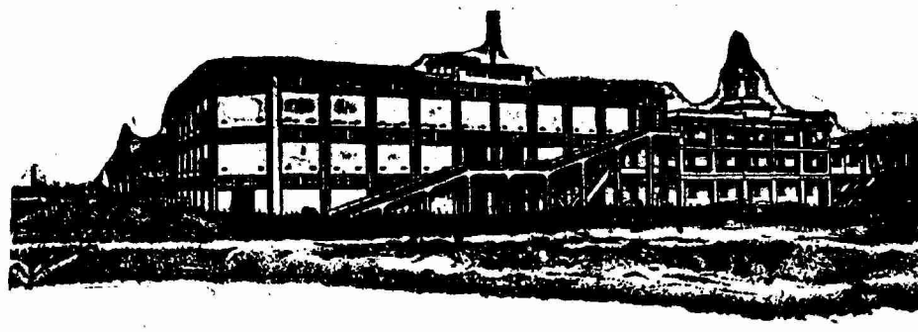
Smoke like the fume of a pearl overveils
The village at twilight: while swans-down and rose
Are swathing the star-rise; the temple wall pales;
Night through the blue cryptomaria glows.

Flutter the moths round the shrine in the gloom;
Red flare the torches; with cymbal and gong
The silence is shattered; with boom over boom
The dusty old gods are bedinned the night long!

The frogs with their trumpets, the drip of the rain.
The brain-fever bird *—how they madden the hours!
The stupor of sleep, then gray morning again,
But never a robin to sing while it showers!

W. S. Bissounette
Kutieu

*"Brain-fever bird," local name for a species of rail, which repeats a monotonous call by the hour.



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Results of the Chinese Silk Mission to America

A LITTLE more than three years ago a movement was started in Shanghai to raise the standards of raw silk exported to the United States, which movement with much opposition both from the filiatures and the silk growers. It was stated, and with doubtless some justification, that since the French standards were not as high as the American, why not continue to export to France, as has been the custom for the last two centuries, allowing the American market to absorb the surplus. The spirit of progress, however, became crystalized, and a group of progressive Chinese saw the necessity of raising their standards to meet the increasing demands from America, thereby increasing their sales.

The Silk Reform Association, under the presidency of Mr. K. T. Chu, made an intense study of the American requirements, but at such a great distance could not grasp either the problems or difficulties confronting the American manufacturer. Accordingly it was decided last December, to send a Mission to the United States, composed of the most representative silk operators, to study the questions at close range, and in addition present various exhibits, including Chinese silk in all its phases, at the Second International Silk Exhibition held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City during the week of February 10.

"The benefits accruing from the Mission's visit to the United States are incalculable," said Mr. H. Y. Ma, secretary to the Mission and the first of its members to return to Shanghai. "As a result of many informal conferences and conversations with American Silk Manufacturers and after visiting 27 different factories in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, we not only learned many of the vexing problems confronting the manufacturers, but are in a position to help in the solution of these problems by spreading the propaganda of reform to both silk growers and filiatures upon our return."

"Until quite recently, comparatively few Chinese realized that there is no duty on raw silk into the United States, and were, therefore content to market their product at home. It is of paramount importance, however that Chinese silk growers realize that the standards imposed by American buyers are entirely justifiable, since inferior qualities of raw silks cannot be utilized on their high speed machines. The following quotation from the specification of a standard silk skein, explains the American requirements: 'The raw silk skeins should be uniform in circumference, width and weight; that they be free from reel arm gum; that the beginning of the raw silk thread be easily and quickly found and that the thread be unwound from the skein, with the least possible number of breaks, and the smallest amount of waste.'

"The charge has been made, and no doubt with some justification, that Chinese raw silk skeins are heavy, large, unclean, gummy, not uniform and poorly packed. As a result only American mills having special machines have been able to use them, but on account of the great difficulty in handling, high cost of labor, and large waste it has proved altogether expensive, and for this reason Chinese silk exports to the United States have fallen off considerably during the past two years. We will make every endeavor to recoup our lost American trade by advocating remedies for these deficiencies, and bringing up the quality of our silk product to meet American standards."

Mr. Ma stated that a cinema film had been taken, showing the various methods of silk manufacture in the United States, as well as the activities of the Mission. "I sincerely trust that this film will have the widest possible dissemination throughout China, since it may help serve to arouse both silk growers and filiatures to the proper appreciation of their responsibilities in maintaining China's supremacy as the oldest silk producing country in the world."

Mr. Ma said that he never before realized that the American market had grown to such a large extent, and that there were nearly 3,000 different silk factories and that more than $G. 350,000,000 was spent last year for the purchase of raw silk. "It goes without saying that we were tremendously surprised and impressed with regard to the multitude of uses that silk is put to in the United States, both singly and in combination with other materials, or that the demand for artificial silk had grown to be a competitor which must be reckoned with.

Speaking with regard to the Chinese display at the International Silk exhibition, Mr. Ma said, "The Chinese section occupied 23 separate booths and was divided into seven divisions, which included the steam filiature, raw silk, embroideries, piece goods, tussah, tsatlee, and education.

The educational booth was presided over by representatives from the sericulture departments of Nanking University

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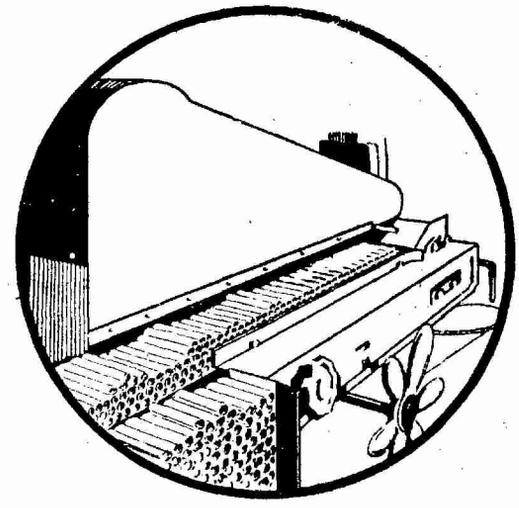

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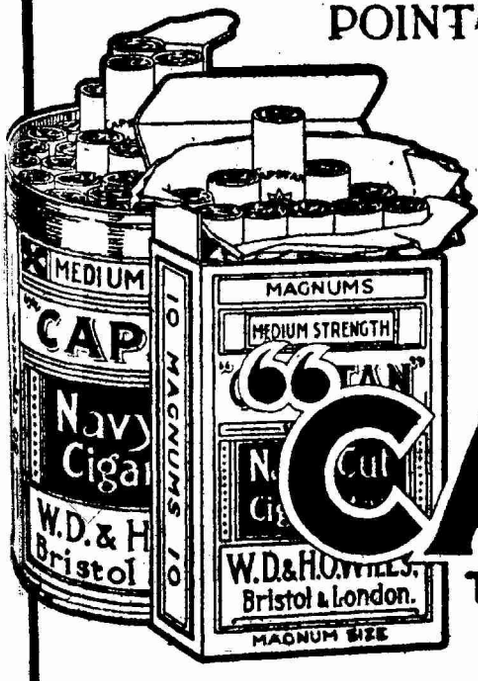

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and the Canton Christian College and was one of the most admired.

"Among the exhibits of the embroidery booth, which were particularly notable, was a rare piece of silk embroidery more than 4,000 years old. All of the examples belonged to the Ming and Tsing dynasties and were nearly all imperial pieces, including the 'Thousand hands of Kwei Ying' a delicate and complicated work of Buddhistic character.

"An interesting feature of the raw silk exhibit, which was presided over by Chinese women, was that the entire display was placed beneath a replica of the arch which stands on Temple Hill, Chefoo, and bears the inscription 'Dedicated and erected in honor of the citizens of the United States of America,—Our Friends across the Seas. May there be eternal peace between the two peoples.'" Mr. Ma said that this arch was made entirely of Chinese woods and painted the same granite color as the original.

The tsatlee silk booths called the attention of the American manufacturer to these silks, the majority of which are produced in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

The piece goods display presented samples from Hangchow, Shanghai, Huchow, Nanking, Chefoo, Soochow, Chinkiang, Tangyang and Chensha, and these included crepes, georgettes, crepe-pongees, plain and figured satin, and damask figured gauzes. The fact that all the pieces were made of absolutely pure silk with no adulterants or combinations of other materials, proved particularly interesting to American manufacturers.

In the steam filiature exhibit of a new machine was shown for rapid reeling, the use of which has greatly shortened the length of time needed for breaking in operators. Prior to the use of this machine it took approximately three months to train a girl reeler. It is now possible, however, for her to learn her duties in less than half an hour.

Shanghai, April 15, 1923. P. K.

Another China Trade Act Charter Granted

Word has just been received by Frank Rhea, China Trade Act Registrar, that a charter has been granted by the Department of Commerce at Washington under the regulations of the China Trade Act to the China Coast Transportation Company, Ltd. Fed. Inc. U. S. A. The China Coast Transportation Company of which Carl Seitz is president has been engaged in the shipping business on the China coast for several years. Application for the charter was made several weeks ago.

The Status of the Boxer Indemnity Payments

In view of the interest which has been aroused in the movement to return to China the Boxer Indemnity payments for "educational and cultural" purposes the *Review* publishes herewith a statement supplied by the American Commercial Attache showing the exact amounts still due the various countries under the protocol of 1901:

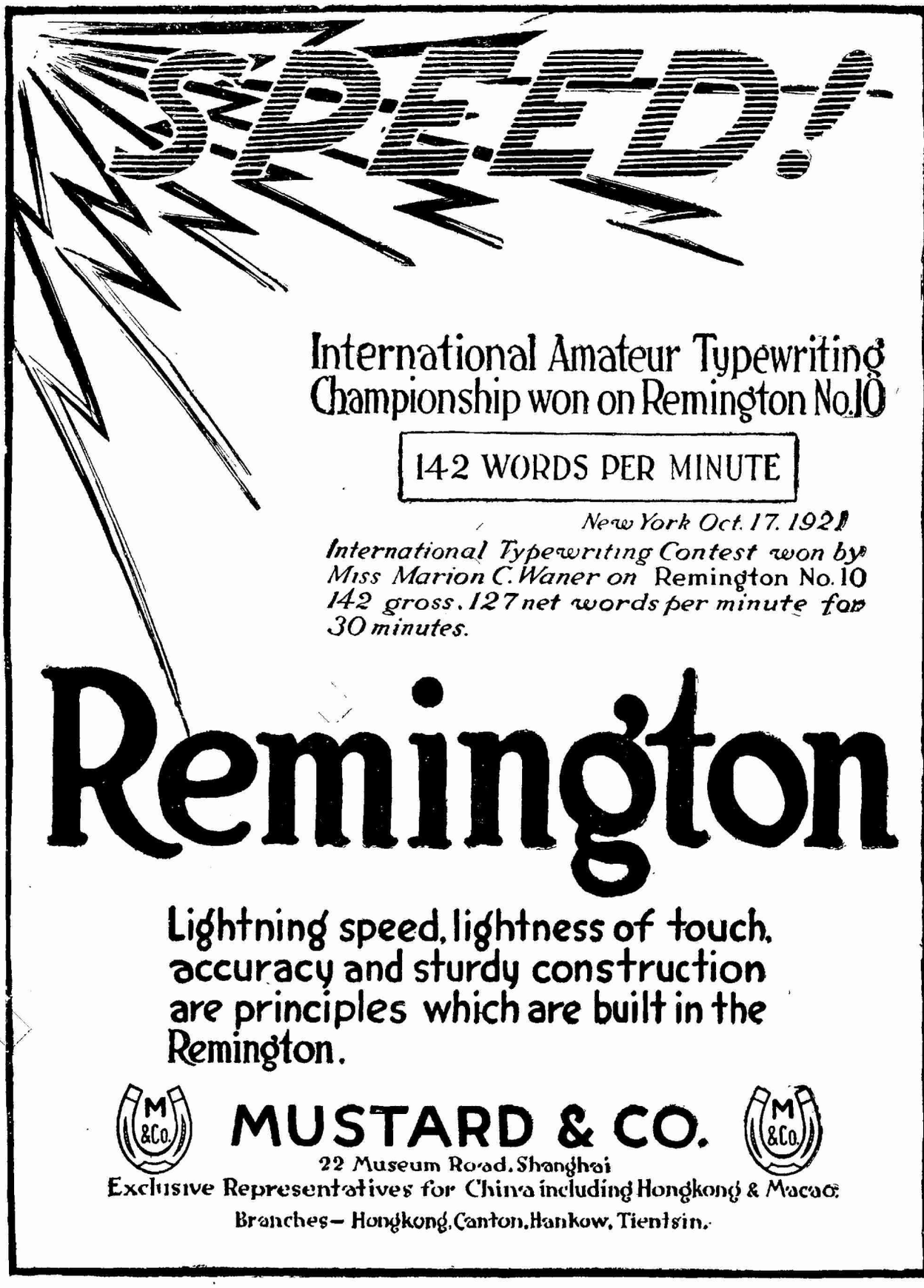
Country	*Original Amount*	*Chinese Payments*	*Amount Still Due* Dec. 1, 1922
France	Fr. 580,160,935.584	188,579,406.533	391,581,529.051
Great Britain	£. 16,573,810.174	5,387,262.539	11,186,547.635
Japan	Y. 106,854,177.818	34,732,599.409	72,121,578.409
United States	G. $ 53,348,140.166	17,333,820.090	12,455,507.210
Italy	Fr. 217,868,647.925	70,817,488.159	147,051,159.764
Belgium	Fr. 69,445,061.148	22,571,539.047	46,873,522.101
Netherlands	Fl. 3,066,005.289	1,302,294(x)	
Spain	Fr. 1,107,596.295	470,455(x)	
International Claims (1)	£. 49,003.767	49,003	nil
Portugal	£. 30,203.796	9,817.643	20,386,148
Sweden (a)	£. 20,568.075	8,736(x)	
Russia	Rbl. 401,809,663.675	147,466,411.697	254,343,251.978

(x) These figures show amounts paid up to November 30, 1921. The rest are for December 1, 1922.

The Boxer Indemnity payments were suspended on December 1, 1917, and resumed on December 1, 1922.

The rates of conversion adopted by the Finance Ministry are those specified in the Protocol of 1901. One Haikwan tael was made equivalent to £. 0.15 (or 3x) or Francs 3.750 or U. S. $0.742 or Yen 1.407 or Roubles 1.412. £. 1, therefore, is equivalent to U. S. $4.946 2/3. These rates, when used in converting one foreign currency into another, do not necessarily coincide with the par of exchange between these currencies.

The original amount for the United States represent the whole share fixed by the Protocol, but the Chinese Payments and Amounts Due columns include only the portion that is retained by the American Government. The Payments are figured out on the basis of the original schedule of 1901 and the later schedules, regarding remittance and retention, of 1908.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24-316

Men and Events

The Truscon Steel Company, of Detroit, Michigan, has established an office in the Dollar Building, Shanghai, with E. A. Silagi, as manager.

"The Taoist Superman," by the Rev. Morgan was the subject of a lecture delivered before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, April 19, at 5:30 o'clock in the hall of the society.

Nelson T. Johnson, formerly connected with the State Department at Washington, and U. S. Consul-General-at-large to China, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, April 14, from an inspection of consulates in South China. Mr. Johnson is stopping at the Astor House.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce recently elected officers for the ensuing year which include: Hunter Mann, president, of Gillespie and Sons; Verne Claire, vice-president, of the Asia Banking Corporation; and N. A. Thompson, secretary, of the Standard Oil Company.

I. V. Gillis, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of the Navy, Peking, and head of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, was in Shanghai last week on a brief business trip. Mr. Gillis was guest at a luncheon given by the committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Josef W. Hall, formerly engaged in newspaper and magazine correspondence work in Peking, is now connected with the University of Washington at Seattle. He is delivering a series of lectures in the Oriental Department and is also connected with the School of Journalism of the University of Washington.

Dr. H. H. Gowen, has recently arrived in China on a tour of the Far East. Dr. Gowen is professor of Oriental languages at the University of Washington and has come to Shanghai to deliver a series of lectures at St. John's University, beginning April 23. He is the guest of Dr. Pott while in Shanghai.

The American Association of University women will hold its next meeting on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 24, at 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. The meeting will start at 2:30 o'clock when a visit will be made to a cotton mill. Tea will be served at the Y. W. C. A. National Training School, 37 Kinchow Road, following the cotton mill expedition. Members are requested to reply to Miss Harry Rietvelt so reservations may be arranged.

Dr. and Mrs. Sao Alfred Sze departed on Thursday, April 9 for Washington, D. C. Dr. Sze had in his party a group of students who are entering American colleges and universities to continue their studies. Among those are: Miss Jui-chong Sze, Miss Wai Ling Sze, Miss Rose T. Hsiung, Miss W. S. Tsao, Fong Chi-hai, S. S. Francis Loo, Yao-chi Pan, Yao-chou Pan, Y. K. Yang and H. Huang, Dr. Sze's secretary.

The Riverside Girls Academy, a union school of the Sarah Batchelor Memorial School and the Ningpo Presbyterian Girls School at Ningpo, had its formal opening ceremony near the Salt Gate, recently. Five hundred guests including officials, and friends of the school, attended the meeting. In the absence of Wang Ta-tsong, general secretary of the Ningpo-Shaohsing Famine Relief Association, Wu Yung-chi, secretary of the Ningpo City Y. M. C. A., presided over the meeting. The Riverside Girls Academy has a four-storied building, and the building is the most beautiful of all the school buildings in Ningpo. The cost of the building is $70,000. Running water system was installed in the dormitory. There are ten rooms for pianos.

Passenger steamship lines operating in Atlantic, Pacific, and South American waters recently perfected a plan whereby a widespread service will tend to bring N. Y. and other large American cities a considerable round-the-world travel. The companies represented were those handling the passenger fleets of the United States Shipping Board, according to the report. Joint tickets will be placed on sale in Europe, the Far East and South America which will call for trips around-the-world at attractive rates and at the same time afford almost unlimited stop-over privileges in the United States. The steamship lines have arranged in connection with this plan, for the sale of through tickets with the American transcontinental rail lines.

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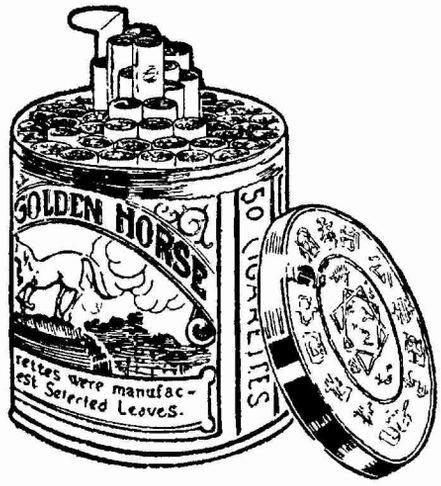

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24-318

Views In Review

Reports indicate that the Chinese naval base is growing baser.

Now, when they want strong timber in American politics, they get a bloc.

The universal language, Esperanto, apparently is a sort of colloquial pidgin English.

When women start dressing like Egyptian mummies, the style critics will call them dead game sports.

When they talk about salvaging civilization, they should remember it was in deep water when it sank.

R. C. B.

News from Central China

Not since the 1915 anti-Japanese boycott has there been a public demonstration in this district on national questions which can rival the anti-Japan mass meeting held in Hankow on April 12 by students from Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang.

The Tea Trade Guild of Hankow has renewed their petition to the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting negotiations to be taken up with the British government to waive the import duty on China tea so as to enable Chinese merchants to compete favorably with products from other lands.

The American Volunteer Company of Hankow will give their annual smoker-concert in the Victoria Hall tonight. The program committee seems to be proud of the fact that there will be no duplication of the performances tonight of any of the numbers seen at the recent smoker of the British Company.

The annual conference of the Chinese Bankers Association which was postponed at a recent meeting, will hold the opening session on April 15, as originally planned. Many of the delegates are already in Hankow ready for the Conference, although some of the important cities have not yet sent their men up.

The Buddhist Association members in Hankow have organized the Young Men's Buddhism Association, under whose auspices they are publishing a monthly magazine called "The Buddhist Young Men." This marks the latest progress of a remarkable revival of interest by Chinese in Buddhism which has taken place in Hankow.

The Hankow Branch of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank was opened in Hankow this week. A representative gathering of merchants and gentry were present at the opening day to offer their congratulations to the new bank, which is in charge of S. C. Keung and Chambers Chow, graduate of Boone University and Chicago University in America.

The traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway has again been interfered with by unsettled conditions along the line. It is reported that movements of troops are in progress, but the purpose of such activities is not yet known. On the one hand General Chang Fu-lai is reported to be engaged in suppressing bandits in Honan, while General Wu Pei-fu is also said to be getting ready for Chang Tso-lin.

The David Hill Girls Boarding School of the Wesleyan Mission in Hanyang held their annual prize giving day last week. Miss Pritchard, principal of the school, gave an interesting report of the last year, in which the School made remarkable progress in spite of difficulties. Further extension plans of the School are being planned to increase facilities and accommodations for the benefit of girl students.

With the opening of the shipping season on the upper stretches of the Yangtze, the Chinese postal service annonnces the resumption of parcel post service by steamers to the Gorges. This facility has been very useful to merchants having connections with Szechuan and upriver districts. The parcel service will be open between now and next November when the river traffic by steamers will be again blocked by the annual low water season.

The fourth annual conference of the Chinese Bankers Association of China, which was planned for April 15, has been postponed until after one month on account of difficulty for delegates from all parts of China to assemble in Hankow on that date. The new premises of the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association, where the conference will be held, are

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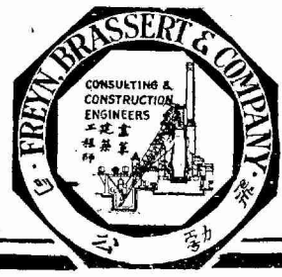

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rapidly being completed, with the view of accommodating the delegates that will come to Hankow for the conference.

The Szechuanese troops are being totally disintegrated and before long will face further subjection if not annihilation, at the hands of northern militarists whose influence has again crept into Szechuan Province through the victory of General Yang Seng, agent of General Wu Pei-fu. General Liu Chen-hsun, Commander of Szechuan, and General Tan Mai-hsin, of the Szechuan Eastern Division, have both abdicated in view of their defeat at the hands of General Yang Seng.

A Chinese cotton mill company has been formed in Hankow with the project of starting a modern mill in Changsha. The company has already perfected plans for equipping the plant and representatives are now in Changsha studying the possibilities of cotton yarn trade in Hunan. The Hunan Cotton Mill No. 1 is now the only cotton mill in Hunan Province, and it is said that the mill has not been able to meet the increasing demand in Hunan cities.

The end of the drill season of the British Volunteer Company was ended in the usual smoker-concert held in the Victoria Hall last Saturday. Captain Jameson of the Company reported that the strength of the British Volunteer force in port had been largely increased during the past year, and the work done was highly satisfactory. H. Goffe, British Consul-General, remarked that on account of the withdrawal of Japanese garrisons from Hankow last year, volunteer forces were never more necessary than in these days.

Prince Aimone di Savoia, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, visited Hankow this week accompanied by an aide-de-camp, Lieut-Mariano. The Prince is visiting China for the purpose of inspecting Roman Catholic stations in China. He started from Canton on March 9 on an overland trip through Kwangtung and Hunan partly by rail and partly by walking through the mountainous parts of those provinces. Being keen to see more about China, the Prince, now only twenty four years of age, will remain in China for a considerable time.

The first annual smoker of the Hankow American Volunteer Company will be held next Saturday night, April 14, at the Victoria Hall, where officers and members of all American gunboats in port are invited to be present. The program will be given by the crews of the U. S. S. *Isabel*, *Villalobos* and *Elcano*, including three four-round boxing bouts, singing and dancing skits. Some 400 hundred guests are expected to be at the Hall that night. The Smoker Committee aae Captain Ross; Lieut. Burdick; Sgt. Mackay; Cpl. Schwartz; and Private Sepitsky.

Several meetings have been held in Hankow by the Provisional Council on the Organization of the Central China University to amalgamate mission institutions in central provinces. A Provisional Governing Board has been organized to devise practical steps toward making the union university a going concern. As soon as definite advices come from home boards of the major units concerned, the scheme of founding the university will be undertaken. Members of the Chinese and foreign business communities will be added to the official governing body of the university.

Hankow, April 14, 1923.

New Offices for Equitable Eastern Bank

Thf spacious new quarters of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation at 6 Kiukiang Road, on the corner of Szechuen Road, were opened to the public on Monday, April 16. From nine in the morning till late in the afternoon, hosts of patrons and friends called on the manager, James J. Rogers, and other officials of the bank to offer congratulations. The cashier's office is in the west wing of the offices by the main entrance. Thence a counter runs the length of the main office to the manager's office in the east wing. Adjoining the latter are a conference room, the compradore's office and in the back the vaults. The furniture and decorations are of teak, and with large windows on one whole side of the bank the offices are the lightest and one of the most attractive of the many new bank quarters which have recently been opened in Shanghai.

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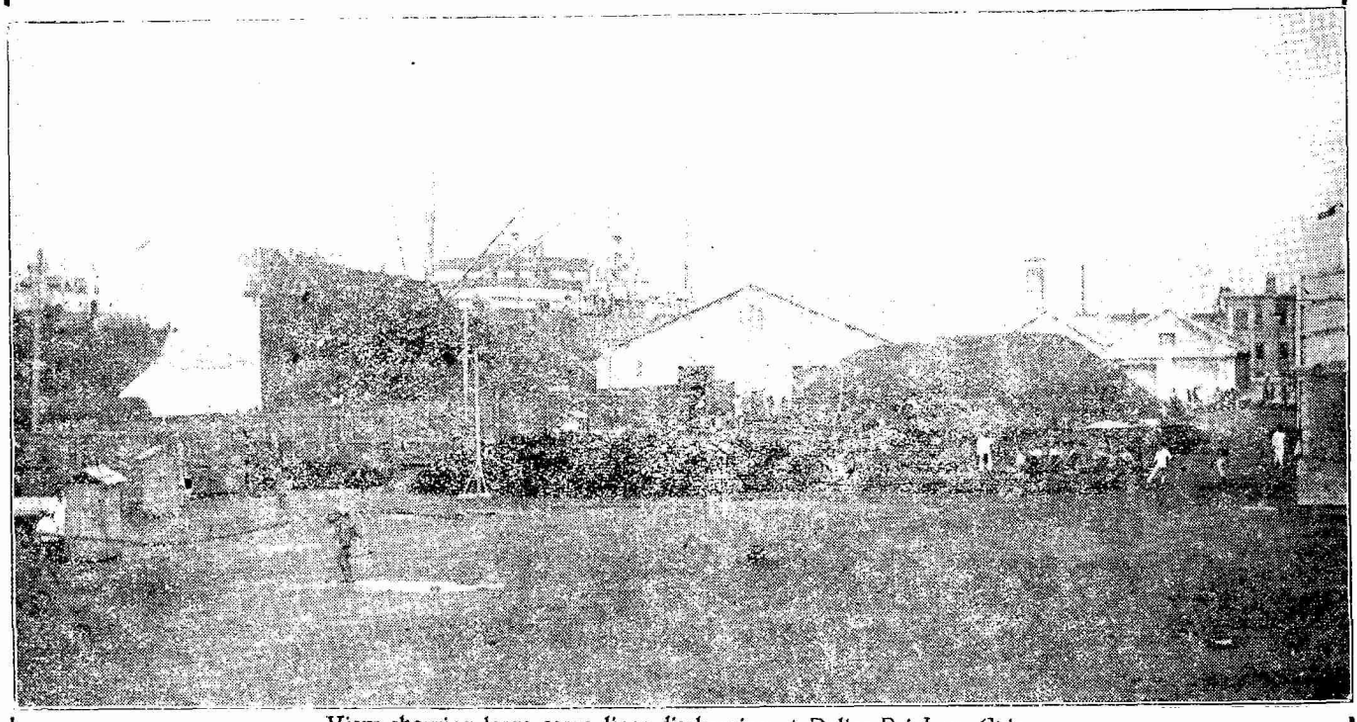

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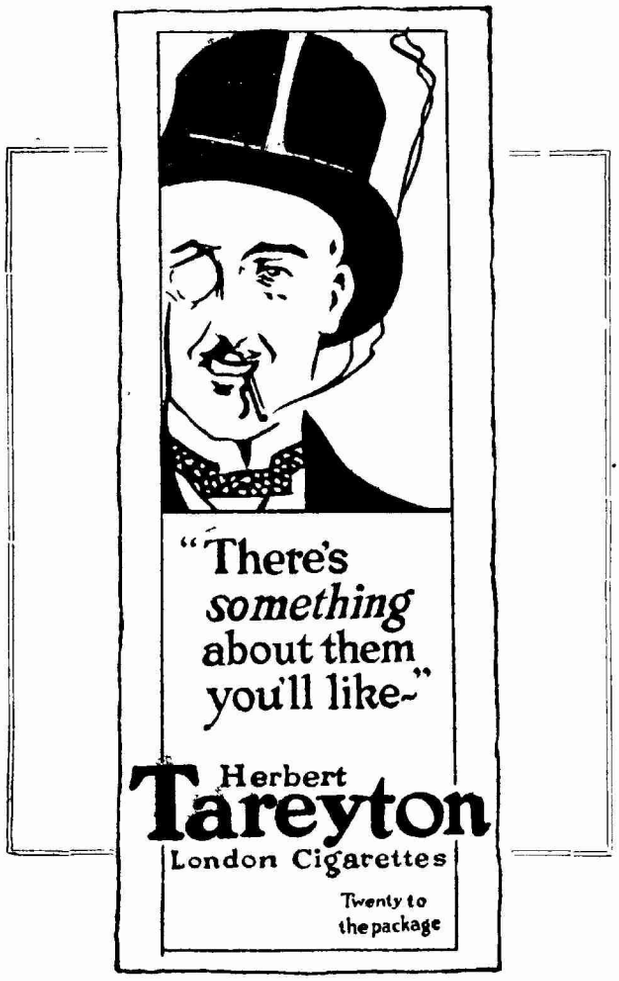

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More than 600 Attend Cunningham Anniversary Dinner

More than 600 persons attended a dinner on Wednesday evening, April 17, given under the auspices of American organizations in Shanghai in honor of Consul-General Cunningham who has spent twenty-five years in the American Consular Service. The dinner was held at the New Carlton Cafe and was followed by dancing.

Arrangements were made by the American Association of China, which invited the American Chamber of Commerce, American Club, American Bar Association, American Legion, American Woman's Club, American Baseball Club, Columbia Country Club, American Company, S. V. C., American University Club and American missionary groups to join with them.

In addition to the Americans present there were also a number of guests including members of the Shanghai Consular body, local Chinese officials, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Consul-General at Large, John K. Davis, American Consul at Nanking and Mrs. Davis.

The Consul-General, in a prepared address replying to the congratulations tendered him by Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association; Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China; Judge C. S. Franklin, commander of the American Legion post; Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president of the American Woman's Club; Dr. F. C. McCracken, president of the Missionary Association, and J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; traced his own career of a quarter of a century in the service of the United States, and sketched the history of American settlement in Shanghai, including a resume of the principal events which occurred under each successive Consul and Consul-General who has served at this post.

Dr. Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, also spoke in complimentary terms regarding the service of Mr. Cunningham, of the American Consular service in general and bespoke a continuance of friendly Chinese-American relations.

In addition to the addresses, a number of congratulatory telegrams were read, one being from Secretary of State Hughes and President Harding, another from the American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, and one from the Manlia Bar Association and others. The telegram from Secretary Hughes follows:

"The President desires on this twenty-fifth anniversary of your entrance into the American Consular Service that I should express to you his deep appreciation of your efficient and faithful service over this long period, his congratulations upon your success in administering the important functions of your present post, and his good wishes for a future usefulness commensurate with that which you have shown in the past."

The telegram of congratulation from Dr. Schurman the American minister at Peking follows:

"Mr. Cunningham's career in the foreign service of our Government is an open record, preserved not only in the dry phraseology of the "Register of the Department of State," but more glowingly and more adequately in the remembrance of the thousands of our fellow-countrymen who have in many lands received the benefit of his wise counsel and his freely rendered assistance.

"Speaking as an officer of the Department of State, permit me to refer to Mr. Cunningham's present appointment as a high tribute to his efficiency as a Consul. My own position as the diplomatic representative of the American Government in China gives me peculiar facilities for observing the qualities of tact, wisdom and resourcefulness demanded in the American consul in this country, and the fact that Mr. Cunningham has held with distinction both the difficult post at Hankow and the highest consular appointment in China, that of Consul General at Shanghai, is all sufficient evidence that he possesses those and other sterling qualities in full measure.

I am confident that I voice not only my own sentiments but also those of my official fellow workers in China when I express the hope that the Department of State will deem it wise to continue Mr. Cunningham indefinitely in his present post.

American Synthetic Camphor Expected to Break Japanese Monopoly

Professor R. J. Moore, formerly of Columbia University, has discovered a method for producing synthetic champhor at a minimum cost in commercial quantities sufficient to menace the Japanese monopoly in natural tree camphor, according to a recent article published in a New York newspaper. Camphor is obtained from the wood of the camphor laurel, a tree of Formosa and various parts of China. Japan's control of the island of Formosa has served to give that country a monopoly

of the world's camphor trade. About 15 or 20 per cent of the world's output of camphor is used for drugs and medicines while the balance finds its way into the manufacture of celluloid, photographic films, artificial or French ivory, piano keys, artificial art amber, pyralin, art tortoise shell, billiard balls, toys, toilet articles, etc. Synthetic or artificial camphor is said to be chemically the same as the native variety and is made from turpentine, a product of the pine tree. The chief company engaged in the manufacture of the new product is the Chemical Refining Syndicate of Brooklyn which has an output of two tons a day or 1,440,000 pounds a year. The cost is said to be less than forty cents (gold) a pound.

Pacific Mail Reports Profit for Past Year

A total net income of $227,166. 59 is shown by the annual statement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the period ended with December 31. This compares with a deficit of $495,591. 04 for the year previous according to a recent report in the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

Total revenues for the year were given at $4,616,513,39, while for the preceding twelve months they were $5,948,931, 95. Operating expenses in 1922 amounted to $4,208,870. 98, as against $6,263,608. 43 in 1921.

Reviewing the year, President Gale H. Carter in a statement to the directorate said that the last year had been a very trying one to shipping. Freight rates have steadily declined upon nearly all routes, and the fact that results are better than 1921 has been due to the policy, as stated in our previous annual report, of most rigid economy and all posssble reductions in over-head and operating expenses. The company, during the year, operated thirty-two steamers witn a total dead weight tonnage of 224,932 tons, handling aggregate cargoes of 860,451 tons.

With reference to the coming year, he said:

"We look forward to the year 1923 hopeful of a continuance of reasonable results, considering the still unsettled world conditions. However, no very material improvement may be looked for until the necessary adjustments due to the World War have been further advanced and a new and helpful national shipping policy has been declared and its effect realized."

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, April 11, to Wednesday, April 18.)

Preparations for Spring fighting seems to be in vogue at the present time and the war lords who have been remaining in the background during the last few months are again coming into the limelight with their various plans of bringing peace to China one including reunification which includes the disbandment problem in some cases, and in others an increase in their armies.

A late report comes that all the Southwestern provinces have united to oppose the Chihli militarists, while fighting still continues in Szechwan province, the situation in Fukien about to approach another crisis, and battles seem to be raging in Kwangtung. The political situation in Peking is no nearer solution than the previous writing, and the Russo-Chinese relationship still maintains a strained attitude on the part of both. Japan and the Philippines have maintained an even tenor in the way of any startling news developments.

The question of a new president for China has again come up during the week under review and President Li has stated that he does not intend to withdraw at this time. Since he assumed the duties of the presidency under protest and for no personal gain but with hopes of bringing to China a new understanding and a strong desire for readjustment of her troubles, does not intend to withdraw for any other reason. The Cabinet is as yet without a Minister of Foreign Affairs as Wellington Koo has definitely stated he will not accept the appointment. A report from Peking says Premier Chang Shao-tseng is contemplating a visit to Paotingfu about April 15, which statement is causing quite a bit of excitement and speculation in political circles. One rumor has it that he may be going to solicit aid of Marshal Tsao Kun against Parliament in view of the vote of want of confidence by the Senate and doubtful attitude of the House. General Feng Yu-hsiang, has also recently visited Paotingfu and is reported to have said that there is no danger of a struggle between Mukden and Chihli factions in the near future.

The reports from Szechuan during the week under review state that little fighting went on when Chungking was actually captured by Yang Sen, and the report goes on to say that numerous successes were made by General Wu Pei-fu's followers in that province. The *Chung Mei Service* also carried the detailed report of the capture of Chengtu, thereby giving over another province to General Wu Pei-fu.

According to latest reports received from Fukien the troops of General Hsu Chung-chin are advancing toward Swatow and General Li Lieh-chun is somewhat displeased to evacuate Swatow. Ill feeling is said to exist between the two generals in this province and fighting of a more serious nature is expected to result.

The Chinese Navy question with regard to the pay due the navy from the Peking government is about to result in a clash between the officers and the men, who have deserted the Peking government ostensibly because of the unpopularity of the Tuli of Fukien. Rumors come from Peking that the government is trying to raise $350,000 to pay men's wages, for they realize that although the Chinese Navy is somewhat insignificant, compared with modern fleets, however, it is a useful force in Chinese affairs. In view of cash advances whereby Peking is trying to propitiate the Navy, the original explanation given in the declaration of the rebellion last week appears to have faded out of the picture, according to report. "General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, from his Mukden headquarters, both big thorns in General Wu Pei-fu's path, have sent telegram of sympathy to the navy, supporting their action. Support from Fukien has also been given so that one is in a quandary to know whether the danger to the province, or the irritation at receiving no pay, comes in. Local Fukienese, at a guild meeting on Sunday, passed several resolutions supporting the action of the Navy, and advising them to stick together in order to achieve their ends. They also sent telegrams to the leaders of the Constitutional Army in Fukien, which is marching to oust Sun Chung-tung, the Peking nominee to the post of Tuli, who they allege, is set on draining the province like his predecessor, Li Hou-chi, asking them not to be led astray by any false aims."

During the week under review, an unconfirmed report has come to hand with regard to immediate action on the part of the United States in connection with the Coltman incident at Kalgan. The settlment of the case has been long pending and no definite action has been taken by the Foreign Office in Peking, while innumerable calls have been made by the United States Minister to China at Peking. The report which came to hand recently went on to say:

"According to a report which was in circulation in Peking yesterday, the Government of the United States is considering the withdrawal of recognition from the Government of China because of the latter's failure to come to a satisfactory settlement of the Coltman case. Inquiry at the American Legation drew out the information, however, that the Legation has received no such instructions from Washington." The report came to Peking from Tokyo and was published by the *Shuntishih Pao*, as having originated in Washington.

The most recent report informing people of Sun Yat-sen's movements in South China, and the attitude maintained in north China toward that section of the country, was that contained in a recent *Reuters* report:

"The Association of Overseas Chinese has wired to the government requesting it not to allow Dr. Sun Yat-sen to contract any foreign loan secured on the property or land of the Province of Kwangtung.

"The government will shortly inform Dr. Sun that he must not contract any such loan.

"It is reported that Mr. Chang Ching-jen, the Vice-Minister of Finance is trying to raise some short term loans with the local banks secured on National Treasury Debentures, amounting to $10,000,000 face value.

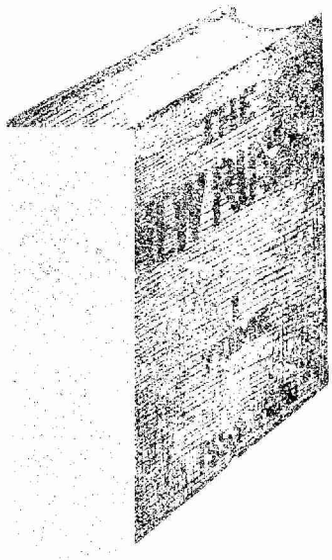
"It is not yet known whether the banks will consent to his proposals but negotiations are reported to be in progress."

The *Evening News* of recent issue contained further news on the general condition in South China, including the information that Governors of Szechuan, Hunan, Yunnan, and Kweichow have all united in announcing an alliance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and charge that an invasion of Kwangtung and an attack on Chekiang is now being planned. The report says:

"Whether or not the Fengtien and Chihli factions will renew hostilities at present will depend upon the outcome of a conference to be held in Canton next week, says a report from the Southern capital. The report states that delegates from Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Chekiang, Hunan, Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow have arrived in Canton to confer with Dr. Sun Yat-sen with regard to the situation in Northern Chihli.

"In the event of an outbreak in the North, adds the report, the South-Western provinces will at the same time launch a combined attack on the rear of the Chihli troops.

"The Tuchuns of Kirin and Heilungkiang are reported to have advised General Chang Tso-lin against declaring



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war against the Chihli generals at the present juncture, when the diplomatic issue regarding the proposed retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny is in a critical stage."

China is now ready to start negotiations with Russia is the latest information given out by Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Russian Affairs. Dr. Wang who was recently in Shanghai gave out to the *Eastern News Agency* the following interview which throws a little light on the present situation in Russia.

"It is China's intention to restart the Russo-Chinese Negotiations on Mr. Yoffe's return to Peking from Tokyo. Taking advantage of the small amount of time available before his return, I am undertaking a trip to Harbin and other important places in North Manchuria. I will break my journey at Mukden where I will pay a visit to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The agenda of the Russo-Chinese conference will be questions regarding Urga, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the resumption of trade between China and Russia and a few other important questions. As for the point whether or not trade will be resumed after the question regarding the evacuation of Urga, has been settled, or the question of trade be discussed and solved, independent of the question of evacuation, China has not as yet come to a decision. During my present visit, I will carefully study the conditions covering the Chinese Eastern Railway, and acting on the result attained will draw up China's policy vis-a-vis the line."

While no striking news reports have eminated from Japan during the week under review, her press reports have been devoted to such subjects as decline of China trade with Japan, America and Japan both blamed in the wireless dispute, Japanese diplomacy blamed for abandonment of Lansing-Ishii Agreement, and the high death and birth rate in Japan causes alarm. The *Yomiuri* comments on the wireless dispute in the following manner:

"Rivalry between the Mitsui Company, of Japan, and the Federal Telegraph Company, of America, regarding installation of wireless telegraphy in China has developed into disputes between the Japanese and the American Legations in Peking and between the Tokyo and the Washington Governments, and they are growing in intensity. Both the Japanese and the American Governments have instructed their representatives in Peking to lodge protests with the Chinese Government. Recently the American Government filed a protest with the Japanese Embassy direct, to which Japan replied. Toward the end of last month, the Japanese Legation in Peking published a lengthy statement through the *Reuters* agency, and this called forth a refutation from the American Legation. To this dispute Britain is not altogether indifferent either, as the rights of the Marconi Wireless Company are affected in some way. A telegram recently received from London suggested that another Washington conference would be called to discuss this wireless issue as well as the gun power problem. This problem raises a fresh international dispute bearing on the principles of the open door and equality of opportunity.

"The Mitsui's wireless contract was concluded with the Minister of the Navy of the Tuan Cabinet on February 21, 1918, and under this contract the Japanese company undertook to establish a wireless station at Tungchow near Peking at the cost of about £530,000, capable of sending out radio messages to Japan and America, it being stipulated that within Chinese territory it should be for exclusive military use. Although the Japanese company has already spent over Yen. 5,000,000 on the works, the station is not yet ready for actual use. Moreover, as it is chiefly intended for military purposes its use for the receipt from Japan of private messages is prohibited. Such being the case, the establishment of the station is not expected to bring any economic advantages to Japan from the point of view of her trade with China.

"On the other hand, the Federal Telegraph Company's contract was concluded in January, 1921, and it aims at the establishment of a wireless station at Shanghai and four other stations at Peking, Canton, Hankow and Harbin, so that all countries in the world may be brought into wireless communication with China. Although this contract does not carry a monopolistic clause, it practically gives a monopolistic right to the American company. This is the reason why the Japanese and the British Governments and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, of Denmark, have entered their protests with the Chinese Government. The American Government, on its side, protests against the monopolistic right of the Mitsui Company, as against the principles of the open door and equality of opportunity.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 12. Washington report says President Harding forgoes trip through Western States to avoid appearance of political mission.——National Assembly at Angora ratifies so-called Chester oil and railroad concession.——Great Britain votes in House of Commons to enforce development of trade of Dominions.

April 13. *London Gazette*, does not appear for first time in 100 years, however, issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* and other government publications also delayed owing to strike on subject of trade union.

April 14. Germans, in a new offer to the British, seek the trade gate and are still attempting to get around French restriction, according to London report.

April 15. Considerable concern is caused by emigration of Norwegian workers largely of best types, to America in consequence of industrial stagnation.—Labor members in London ask exemptions for service men, in House of Commons, and object is to have recruits to guard strike breakers.

April 16. As an outcome of a conference between Presideno Harding and U. S. Shipping Board it is decided tn proceeded immediately to consolidate Board's foreigt trade lines which will then be offered for sale.—— French taxation revenue amounts to Francs 764, 473,600 an increase of Francs, 157,000,000 over that for first three months of 1923, according to Paris report.—— A conference of Belgian and French Premiers is called in Paris when more pressure will be brought to bear on Germany.——A rapid increase in plague is announced in India, when there were more than 36,900 deaths during March.——Rumors are current of Bonar Law's retirement, according to London report.

April 17. London report says message from Downing Street says Bonar Law is not to retire from service.——Omaha report says Sunday School influence in America is fast dying out, both with young folks and parents, is conclusion reached after annual educational conference.—— U. S. railroads will spend vast sum for improvements and additions during 1923, is report of *Railway Age*.——Italy is making a special study of paying war debts to America and has approached France on question of repaying, is Rome report.

April 18. In budget presented by Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer in British Parliament, unusual interest was shown in reductions in taxation when demands for year were slashed £47,000,000.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance with a further gradual stiffening of quotations until an advance of 500 points from the recent low level had been attained. Some of those who were rampant bulls at Tls. 45.00 for Tungchow and roaring bears at Tls. 34.50, turned again during the advance and predictions were freely made for a further advance, though it is notable that instead of Tls. 45.00 being the goal as formerly, they have been satisfied with the more modest pretension of over Tls. 40.00 for the summer positions.

Aside from the new crop situation, the diminishing movement of actual cotton has stimulated bullish sentiment, especially as the demand for desirable cotton has been fairly active.

In viewing the situation from all sides, therefore, we do not think that the recent advance has been excessive, and while any calculation involving the future course of prices is dependent on developments regarding the new crop, we believe that as the outlook presents itself at present, the chances for successful operations still lie on the bull side, so that if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative market, we could only advise our friends to take advantage of such moments to buy.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Demand for 20's counts from Szechuen has been in evidence both for spot and forward, and price advanced some 2 to 3 taels, and whilst 16's counts has declined 1 to 2 taels owing to the lack of demand and heavy stocks held by local spinners. In all some 6,000 to 7,000 bales for all counts have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Swatow, Tsingtao, Newchwang and Chefoo and over 1,000 bales direct business with the Mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, April 12, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....16.00 Pence
" " May .....15.38 "
" " July ..... 15.19 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 12, 1923.

New York Market:—May.....29.41 Cents
July.....28.67 "
October .....25.84 "
December .....25.33 "
January .....25.06 "
Spot .....29.65 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 12, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 527 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ..... " 426 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 39.00
Shanghai, Spot..... " 34.75
M-ginned, Spot ..... " 35.00
Taichong, Spot..... " 36.25
Shensi, Spot. ..... " 37.50
Market:—*Firm.*

The Shanghai Lumber Market

By China Import and Export Lumber Co.

Planks and sawn logs in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	67.50
Lauan (Philippine)—random lengths and thickness	80.00
Lauan (Philippine) selected for grade, colour or special sizes	90.00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 1" thick and 4" wide	150.00
With increase of price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width plus increase of Tls. 5.00 for every additional 1/4" in thickness. (random lengths)	
Hewn Logs	
White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak—selected	75.00
Oak—ordinary average run	60.00
Laths	
4' 1/4" (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 8.00 per 1,000 pieces	

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending ....sday, April 11th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 31 1/16 is 1/8d. lower than last week, the price for forward has fallen 1 3/16d to 31 1/4d. Our official quotation for T/T on London has followed with a drop of 3/8d. to 31 1/4d. A fair amount of export paper has been placed on the falling rates, to-day exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Export" has been very dull. In the absence of business the market is quoted steady with 3/1 3/4d. offered for T/T on London for April delivery and 3/1 5/8d. May/June. Silver advices are weak. Our stocks of silver are given below, and about Tls. 9,000,000 (Value) is due to arrive before the 15th May, which should be ample for trade requirements.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,888,000 a decrease of Tls. 725,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,070,000 an increase of $ 1,300,000.

Estimated value Tls. 51,578,000 as against Tls. 55,930,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for March	Thursday April 5	Friday April 6	Saturday April 7	Monday April 9	Tuesday April 10	Wednesday April 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.550	3/2	3/1 3/4 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/4
D/Dfts. "	—	3/2 1/8	3/1 7/8 3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8	3/1 3/8
4m/s "	—	3/2 1/4	3/2 3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 1/2
T/T India	232.720	235 1/2	234 232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2	234 1/2	231
T/T France	1,174.200	1135	1120 1115	1105	1105	1085	1100
T/T N. Y.	73.520	74	73 1/8 73	73	73	72 3/4	72 1/4
T/T H'kong	73.560	73 3/4	73 3/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	74	74
T/T Japan	66.040	65 3/4	66 1/4 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4	67 1/4
T/T Batavia	188.400	190 1/2	189 1/2 188	188	188	188	187
T/T Straits	75.150	74 1/4	74 3/4 75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.570	3/4	3/3 3/4 3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4
4m/s " D/P	—	3/4 1/4	3/4 3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2
6m/s " D/A	3/4.070	3/4 1/2	3/4 3/4 3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/3 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,224.200	1185	1170 1165 nom.	1155 nom.	1155	1135 nom.	1150
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.470	78	77 1/4 76	76	77	76 3/4	76
4m/s " Docs	—	78 1/2	77 3/4 76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 9	April 10	April 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/4	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/16	31 11/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 66 3/4	G. $ 66 3/8	G. $. 66 1/2	G. $. 66 1/4	G. $. 65 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 317.00	Tls. 319.80	Tls. 317.80	Tls. 318.00	Tls. 320.70	Tls. 321.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0875	72.1125	72.15	72.1375	72.10	72.12
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 70.78
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T 98100
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 465 3/4
" " 4	2 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/32
" " 6	2 3/4%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3 1/4
		Yokohama " "	T/T 3/1

New Books and Publications

Behind the Mirrors at Washington

Behind the Mirrors at Washington. By the author of the Mirrors of Washington. G. P. Putnam's Sons Knickerbocker Press: New York: 1922.

WRITTEN by a journalist in close touch with affairs in Washington, who withholds his name undoubtedly on account of the scathing characterization of many prominent figures in American life in the last twenty years, "Behind the Mirrors" analyzes the transition of American government from the days when the government was run for business interests and the development of the country to the present when the author thinks that government by blocs in Congress with a more or less figurehead president is coming into vogue.

The first chapters of the book are devoted to picturing the unsettled mind of the American people as a result of the European War, and the desire for a colorless president which the author deems Harding to be. He writes of the decline of Congress' power and the increase of presidential authority from Roosevelt to Wilson, with its climax when the Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty. He emphasizes Harding's "clerking" to the Senate in consulting it so assiduously with regards the Washington conference treaties and the German peace treaty, thereby definitely placing the management of foreign affairs, in the future, in the Senate's hands.

Next the author sketches the president's cabinet, appointed for political reasons or because of success in some enterprise, usually business, which the author asserts is no criterion for success in the government. Mellon is described as "the shyest and most awkward man who ever rose to power . . . the insoluble riddle." Hughes is pictured as "the boy lightning calculator" who startles one but fails to satisfy. Hoover is credited with the limitations of a scientific man, "at his best in feeding a famished population" where he has men where he wants them. Daugherty is cited as one who "stands close" to somebody in power. Weeks is branded a "Laodicean," and Fall as a "stage sheriff of the Far West in the movies." Denby is described as having "more enthusiasm than he has self-command, judgment or intelligence," and lastly, Davis as "a professional glad hand man," which was all the administration intended giving to labor.

Harding is written of as the "bottle neck of the cabinet" because through his limited comprehension must pass all the ideas of the cabinet. He is also characterized as the greatest common divisor of the people's desires, the least offensive to any particular section or group.

The author nexts examines the leaders of Congress, "the ancient committee chairmen, some with one foot in the grave." Lodge's leadership is mentioned as "a sign of decay." Penrose is branded as "not quite respectable—the village sport, the man about whom all the best stories are whispered." Curtis is ascribed a card catalogue mind. Jim Watson is called the embracer, a "lovely if not wholly admirable boy."

So the author depicts the Senators, and representatives, and winds up by arguing that now the president has passed the buck to Congress and it has something to do, there is no one capable of doing it. He sees the necessity of Congressmen again representing various selfish, group or sectional interests in the country as the leading Senators and Representatives of the last century represented business interests. He sees in the development of the farmers' bloc the beginning of several blocs, which within party lines will rule the country. The author believes bloc government will be more successful in America than in Europe because the president is not elected by Congress, as the premiers are by the Houses abroad, and the president's veto power will force closer sympathy of the blocs.

The book is entertaining, vividly impresses one with the idea that government leaders are very human and not demi-gods, and the situation in Washington as regards the development of bloc government seems to be shrewdly conceived. The general damning given all public figures not even exempting Roosevelt, seems a little overdrawn but the humor with which it is done relieves the bitterness.

R. B. L.

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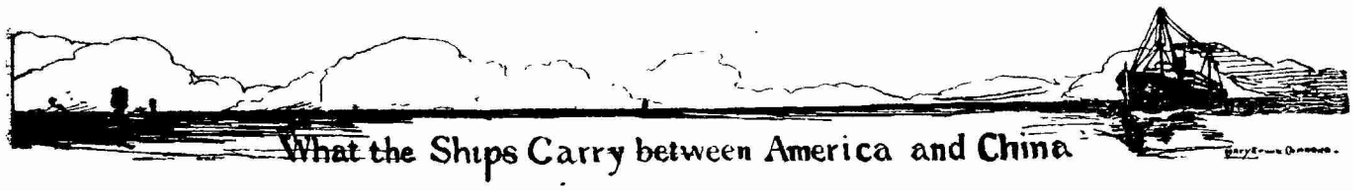

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, March 22.

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	8.82

S. S. Celtic Prince, March 15.

To Boston.

Nutgalls	Pls.	1,050
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	30,000

To Philadelphia.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	Pls.	14

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
Feathers	,,	192
Hair, Human	,,	97
Nutgalls	,,	765
Wool, Sheep's	,,	99
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	59,400
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	61,380

S. S. Arakan, from U. S. A., March 10.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	24,130

S. S. President Taft, March 16.

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	834

To San Francisco.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls.	3.38
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.59
Books, Printed	,,	30
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	23
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	23
Egg Whole, Frozen	,,	13
Intestines, Pigs', Shelled	,,	32
Skins, Squirrel	Pcs.	5,000
Carpets	,,	373

Foreign Goods.

Treasure:

Gold Coin ($20)	Hk Tls.	63,000

To Evansville.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	392

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

White, other Ports,

Bls. 10	Pls.	10.09

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports,

Bls. 51	,,	52.05

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai,

Bls. 10	Pls.	9.98

To Boston.

Feathers	,,	168

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re reeled:

White, other Ports,

Bls. 15	Pls.	14 98

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai,

Bls. 5	,,	4.92

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild other Ports,

Bls. 38	,,	38 13

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled:

Wild, other Ports,

Bls. 20	,,	20.03
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	11.98
Feathers	,,	310
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	420
Intestines, Goats,' Salted	,,	7
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	61
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	32
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	4,503
Skins, Squirrel	,,	4,146
Musk	Taels	258
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	19,596

S. S. Nanking, March 10.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.07
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	4.43
Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	0.38

Tea, Green:

Hyson, Shanghai	,,	4
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Shoes Satin	Pairs	102
Umbrellas	Pcs.	670
Treasure, Gold Bars.	Hk. Tls.	126,000

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	198

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	2.78
Oil, Camphor	,,	491
Rhubarb	,,	62

S. S. President Cleveland, from U. S. A., March 15.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	840
Iron Bars	,,	2,690
Zinc Sheets	,,	16
Asparagus, Canned	,,	63
Beans and Peas	,,	35
Cheese	,,	28
Cocoa, Prepared	,,	5
Coffee	,,	37
Fruits, Canned	,,	675
Fruits, Fresh	,,	14
Hams and Bacon	,,	3
Ink, Printing	,,	107
Leather, Sole	,,	544
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,260
Nuts	,,	13
Oranges, Fresh	,,	88
Packings, Unclassed	,,	12
Paper, Cardboard	,,	773
Paper, Unclassed	Pls.	424
Prunes, Dried	,,	95
Raisins	,,	17
Sugar, Refined	,,	12
Sugar, Cube	,,	58
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
Lemons, Fresh	,,	67,050
Typewriters	Pcs.	20
Canned Fish	Doz.	52
Canned Meats	,,	118
Canned Vegetables	,,	1,034
Hats	,,	4
Hosiery	,,	24
Underwear	,,	54
Cigarettes	Mille	26,600
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	991
Chocolate	Lb.	1,080
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5,022
Treasure, Silver Bars.	Hk. Tls.	989,444

S. S. City of Lincoln, March 20.

To Boston.

Cotton, Waste	Pls.	401
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	85
Hides, Cow	,,	343
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	105,307

To New York.

Antimony Crude	Pls.	840
Antimony Oxide	,,	504
Antimony, Regulus	,,	3,276
Bristles	,,	14
Feathers	,,	190
Hair, Human	,,	15
Hides, Cow	,,	1,461
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	132
Nutgalls	,,	803
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	76,142
Hats, Rush	Pcs	1,600
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	16,332

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	20

S. S. Alabama Maru, March 22.

To Seattle

Oil, Wood	Pls.	9,727

To Philadelphia.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,791

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	5.99
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	35
Chinaware, Fine	,,	26

S. S. City of Bristol, from U. S. A., March 16.

Printed, Shirtings, 32 in. by 30 yd.	Pcs.	1,107
Cotton, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	300
Iron Angles	Pls.	287
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	60
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	439
Tubes	,,	270
Wire Shorts	,,	2,167
Bronze Powder	,,	1
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	2,957
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	1,020
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	200
Canned Meats	,,	292
Files	Doz.	180
Cigarettes	Mille	42,000
Cigars	Mille	25
Dyes, Anniline, Pkgs. 69	Hk. Tls.	6,508
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,708

S. S. Slavic Prince, from U. S. A., March 19.

Iron Nails	Pls.	8
Tool Steel	,,	495
Ink, Printing	,,	16
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	188
Paper, Blotting	,,	74
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,603
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,361
Baking Powder	Doz.	60
Cigarettes	Mille	550
Motor-cars	Pcs.	14
Motor-cycles	,,	6
Motor-trucks	,,	10
Typewriters	,,	12

S. S. Esther Dollar, from U. S. A., March 20:

Copper Sheets	Pls.	5
Iron Defective Wire	,,	411
Iron Plates Old	,,	705
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,511
Zinc Sheets	,,	8
Barley	,,	1,578
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Hides, Buffalo	,,	7
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	1,532
Leather, Sole	,,	4
Paper, Cigarettes, on Bobbins	,,	80
Soda, Caustic	,,	840
Paints, Enamel	Galls.	516
Paints, Unclassed	,,	1,400
Oil, Lubricating	,,	21,788
Rum	,,	10,805
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	834
Varnish	Galls.	936
Dyes, Anniline, Pkgs 70	Hk. Tls.	5,910

S. S. Eurybates, March 29.

To Boston.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	338
Hides, Cow	,,	120

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	,,	756
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Antimony, Regulus	,,	504
Feathers	,,	95
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	168
Hides, Buffalo	,,	134
Hides, Cow	,,	247
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	81
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	40
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	824
Wool, Sheep's	,,	481
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	54,000
Skins, Doe	,,	5,100
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	176,184

Foreign Goods.

Pianos	Pcs.	1

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan in Manchuria

References: Pp.225-6,227-9,230-3

Questions: 1. What evidences are cited that Japan does not intend to withdraw from Manchuria? 2. What steps have been taken by China to get Japan out of Manchuria? With what results? 3. What was the Lansing-Ishii agreement? When was it signed? 4. What reasons are suggested for its present abrogation? 5. Of what importance is the relation of Japan with the Reds on the Manchurian frontier? 6. How are the Koreans said to be adding to Japan's difficulties? Why? 7. What doubts are cast on the announcements that Japan is withdrawing her troops from Manchuria? 8. Why are the Japanese attempting to introduce the study of Japanese for Chinese students in Manchuria? Can you suggest anything in favor of the study of that language by the Chinese people? Do the Japanese profit from their knowledge of the Chinese language? 9. What position is held by the South Manchuria Railway? 10. Of what international importance is the construction of more railroads in Manchuria?.

Topic 2: The Future of Manchuria

References: Pp.230-33

Questions: 1. Of what strategic importance to China Proper is Manchuria? 2. What reasons are put forward by Mr. Kawakami for Japan's interest in Manchuria? 3. What reasons can be assigned for the "turbulent" and "lawless" conditions in Manchuria? 3. How may it be said that Japan is Europe's pupil in diplomacy? 4. Is Japan using Manchuria as an outlet for its "surplus population"? 5. In what ways may Old Russia be held to have been a trespasser upon China's integrity? 6. In what ways does the writer criticise the policy of Japan in Korea?

Topic 3: Japanese-Korean Intermarriage

References: Pp.234,236, 229

Questions: 1. Why did the Japanese at first prohibit intermarriage of their people with the Koreans? 2. Why have they changed the policy? 3. Who is Governor-General of Korea? 4. What caused the change of policy of the Japanese Government so that the Japanese and Koreans are now declared to be in all ways on an equality? 5. What representation has Korea in the Japanese Diet? Why? 6. What means has Korea for letting its desires be known to the world? 7. Does the writer of this article think intermarriage will solve the Korean problem? Why? 8. What do the Japanese apparently expect from both the Chinese and Koreans? Why do they not receive it? 9. What is the source of this article? 10. Is there such a thing as a "pure" race? 11. Is there danger from intermarriage? Why?

Topic 4: Comments on the Greenstone Case

References: Pp.238,240,242

Questions: 1. Why is this case mentioned here? 2. Why may not foreign lawyers practice in the administrative courts of China? 3. In such cases as the one under discussion what recourse has a plaintiff since he may not be represented by a foreign lawyer?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Cabinet Affairs in Peking

References: Pp.252

Questions: 1. How long did the recent Foreign Minister hold office? 2. Why did he resign? 3. Why has the portfolio been offered to Dr. Koo? 4. On what condition is it said he will accept? 5. Has he held this office previously? 6. What is the present status of the correspondence between China and Japan? 7. What difficulty is the Finance Minister having? Who holds this office?

Topic 2: Affairs in Kwangtung

References: Pp. 236,138,254,252

Questions: 1. Why is the disbandment movement so much discussed now in Canton? 2. What are its advantages? Its difficulties? 3. What plan has Dr. Sun for carrying out his scheme? 4. What practical suggestion is made by Mr. Hin Wong? 5. What are the relations of the Overseas Chinese with Dr. Sun? 6. What plans are being discussed for linking North and South China by railroads?

Topic 3: The Boycott Movement

References: Pp. 253,254,255

Questions: 1. How is this movement progressing in Hankow? 2. What is the attitude of the merchants of Peking? Why? 3. What does the *Yorodzu* paper have to say on the subject? 4. Is this statement correct?: "We observe that the anti-Japanese sentiment runs highest among the students attending schools run by westerners." 5. What do you think of the wisdom of this movement in the light of past experience?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Sir Francis Aglen's Address in Shanghai

References: P. 248

Questions: 1. Who is Sir Francis Aglen? 2. How does it happen that he holds the position which he does? 3. Why would Chinese organizations be likely to entertain him? 4. What is meant by the term "loan consoldation"? 5. What is a sinking fund? 6. What sum was formerly set aside from the salt surplus and from the receipts of the Ministry of Communications? For what purpose? 7. Why was this stopped? With what result?

Topic 2: Japan as a Channel for Foreign Finance in the Far East

References: Pp. 225-6,227.

Questions: 1. Why are reports of American loans to the Oriental Development Corporation of more than ordinary significance? 2. Why should Japan wish to borrow foreign money for development of Manchuria or China rather than have foreign countries use their money directly in China or Chinese dependencies? Explain carefully. 3. Why have foreigners in the Orient opposed the policy of financing the Orient through Japanese agencies? 4. If the United States has agreed to lend money for these purposes what reasons may be assigned as explanations? 5. Explain: "Where the money is—the heart is also." 6. What financial reorganization is now taking place in Manchuria?

Topic 3: Commerce and Commercial Products of Manchuria

References: Pp. 227-29, 231-33.

Questions: 1. Name the most important agricultural products of Manchuria. 2. What companies have done a great deal in the commercial development of Manchuria? 3. What commercial rivalry is there between Vladivostok and Dairen? 4. How did the Chinese law of 1878 attempt to encourage Chinese emigration into Manchuria? 5. How is the change from the hunting to the agricultural stage illustrated in Manchuria? 6. Why are oil and sugar refineries so important in Manchuria? 7. Which countries are likely to have the most powerful influence in Manchuria in the future according to Mr. Cook?

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 11, 1923, Cause No. 2061 Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy and Nellie A. Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy; testimony taken of Shu Jun Shand, Jock Hing, W. I. Eisler, D. W. Murphy and Lao Yung Lang.
" 16, " " " 1927 Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 2020 Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on demurrer.
" 16, " " " 2135 Adam Szyszlo v. The Shanghai Estate Co., Inc.; on demurrer.
" 16, " " " 1676 H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; on demurrer.
" 16, " " " 1861 Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion to correct transcript.
" 16, " " " 2015 Thacher v. Thacher; motion for judgment by default.
" 16, " " " 2136 Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; testimony taken of W. I. Eisler.
" 16, " " " 1800 Banque Belge v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; motion for execution.
" 16, " " " 2140 In re Last Will and Testament of Susie May Forrest, deceased; testimony taken of W. A. Chapman, W. Smith Margaret Bell Graham, P. F. Faison & C.S. Franklin.

HENG FU CHANG, PLAINTIFF vs. CHINA & MONGOLIA EXPORT CO. INC., DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

In order to enforce a contract of guaranty there must be evidence of default in performing the principal obligation, [1] and notice of such default must ordinarily be given to the guarantor. [2] But the record before us contains no evidence as to either of these points. It was stated by counsel in argument that the contract here guaranteed was connected with one involved in another case [3] against the same defendant on which judgment has been rendered at the present term. But the contracts are not the same though the one here guaranteed may be auxiliary to that involved in the case just cited. The judgment in that case, however, was rendered for the breach not of the auxiliary contract but of the principal one. And if we may presume that the contract in this case is auxiliary to the one in the case above cited we are still without proof that the principal in said auxiliary contract is in default and, without such proof and without notice thereof to the guarantor, no liability can be enforced against him.

Again, the contract of guaranty like any other must be founded upon a sufficient consideration. [4] The answer does not allege any consideration for this guaranty and the reply puts the consideration in issue by denying that "the plaintiff is or ever has been guarantor" etc.

There is no evidence of consideration other than the recital in the alleged instrument of guaranty that it was given—

> "in consideration of the present payment by the China and Mongolia Export Co. Inc., to Mr. Chang Heng Fu of Dollars Five Thousand ($5,000.00) on account of the aforesaid indebtedness" etc.

But "the aforesaid indebtedness" is recited in the same instrument to be "on an account stated between the parties" and the payment of $5,000.00 therefore, which is a part of said indebtedness, is merely the payment of what defendant was legally obliged to pay. But such a payment affords no consideration which will support a contract. [5]

For these reasons we are unable to allow the counterclaim based on this alleged guaranty. Indeed, had it been found valid, there would be no evidence from which to ascertain the measure of damages for its breach.

Plaintiff is therefore entitled to judgment for the full amount of his claim, and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that he have and recover from defendant the sum of Mex. $10,164.72, with interest thereon from June 4, 1920, the date when the debt was acknowledged, together with his costs.

1. Corpus Juris, XXVIII, 968.
2. Sun Ming-shan v. Viloudaki, I Extrater. 266.
3. Dakoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc., Cause No. 935.
4. Corpus Juris, XXVIII, 915.
5. Williston, Contracts, I, sec. 120.

In the United States Court for China

PAUL MARTIN, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2161

vs. | Civil No. 775

LOUISE MARTIN, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Louise Martin,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 14, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JOSEPHINE SAES, Deceased. | Cause No. 2080 | Estate No. 491 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 7, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 7, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of OTHO F. SMITH, Deceased. | Cause No. 1989 | Estate No. 469 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 7th, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 7, 1923.

(By the Commissioner)

April 14, 1923 Cause No. 2019 F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour & Co., Hudford Motors; demurrer; testimony taken of F. Richmond.

" 14, " " " 2145 U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; testimony taken of Koh Boo Yln, Kyung Soong Han, Inspector Kinniple.

" 14, " " " 2143 U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; testimony taken of Sham Singh, Sergt. Pike, R. A. Hutchinson, and Mark Hanna.

" 14, " " " 2144 U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; plea.

" 14, " " " 2132 M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of M. J. Pocha and L. D. Kearny, James T. Course.

" 14, " " " 2152, U. S. v. J. Richards; Testimony taken of Sergt. Ross.

" 14, " " " 2165, U. S. v. Frank T. Tinsman; testimony taken of R. C. Martin.

Judgments and Orders:

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2096, Brooke v. Brooke; decree.

" 10, " " " 2115, Deem v. Deem; decree.

" 11, " " " 2157, Salling v. Salling; order directing service by publications.

" 13, " " " 1417, In re estate of Anne Hall Starrett deceased; order closing administration.

" 14, " " " 2161, Martin v Martin; order directing service by publication.

" 16, " " " 1916, J. Fremont v. North China Cold Storage Co.; order of dismissal.

" 17, " " " 1846, U. S. v. Sully; order of dismissal.

" 17, " " " 1984, U. S. v. Young; order of dismissal.

" 17, " " " 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co., et al; judgment for plaintiff.

In the United States Court for China

WALTER A. MITCHELL, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2062 | Civil No. 741 | SUMMONS

—v.—

MIRIAM G. MITCHELL, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Miriam G. Mitchell

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

(By the Commissioner)

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2145 U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; dismissed.
" 14, " " " 2143 U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; dismissed and warned.
" 14, " " " 2144 U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; dismissed.
" 14, " " " 2132 M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; judgment for plaintiff with costs.
" 14, " " " 2152 U. S. v. J. Richards; defendant assessed costs and warned.
" 17, " " " 2165 U. S. v. Frank T. Tinsman; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 1 1923, 9.30 a.m. Cause No 1927 Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.
" 8, " " " 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2146, Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; motion to set.
" 10, " " " 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; motion to hear demurrer.
" 10, " " " 2055, In re James Delaney's will; bond of administrator.
" 11, " " " 2157, Salling v. Salling; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.
" 11, " " " 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; petition.
" 12, " " " 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; notice of objection.
" 12, " " " 2158, P. Volkoff v. E. Burt; petition; summons issued.
" 12, " " " 2159, U. S. v. Honigsberg; complaint.
" 12, " " " 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; stipulation.
" 12, " " " 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion for execution.
" 13, " " " 2160, Garner Quelch & Co. v. F. C. Craig; petition; summons issued.
" 13, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co.; motion to set.
" 13, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion to correct transcript; notice.
" 14, " " " 2161, Martin v. Martin; petition; affidavit; summons issued.
" 16, " " " 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; affidavit.
" 16, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; memorandum brief for defendants.
" 16, " " " 1984, U. S. v. Young; motion to dismiss.
" 16, " " " 1846, U. S. v. Sully; motion to dismiss.
" 17, " The American Safe Deposit Company of China; articles of incorporation.
" 17, " Mei Ren Company, Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 17, " " " 2162, The Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. M. L. Heen; complaint; confession of judgment.
" 17, " " " 2163, The Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; complaint; summons issued.
" 17, " " " 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; complaint; summons issued.
" 17, " " " 2165, U. S. v. Tinsman; complaint.
" 17, " " " 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; defendant's brief in support of motion for a new trial.
" 17, " " " 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
" 17, " " " 101, In re estate of Vincent A. Renouf, deceased; receipts; petition for distribution.
" 17, " " " 2104, Hsieh Po Hsiang, Lou Kien Tang, and T. Y. Edmund Shea v. John M. Murray; marshal's return of summons.
" 17, " " " 2105, Alexandre T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovith; marshal's return of summons.
" 17, " " " 1853, Li Heng Chiu v. O. Wagman; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

In the United States Court for China

BERTHA BASSIS SALLING, Plaintiff.
vs.
DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING, Defendant.

Cause No. 2157
Civil No. 772
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

DAVID ARCHIBALD SALLING,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE RANNEY BRODE, Plaintiff,
—v.—
ELLIS GLENWOOD BRODE, Defendant.

Cause No. 2153
Civil No. 770
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies— *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Ellis Glenwood Brode

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 6, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nantsiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		9.14
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		10.00
Do. d.											14.20		10.43
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	5.28
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	16.15
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		23.00
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	0.52
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	—
Changchow ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	4.38
Nantsiang ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.50
	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.36	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.36	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.35*	*9.25*	*13.43*	*16.05*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1?
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.01*	*18.41*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.46*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.03	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.35	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.2
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.31	0.15

R. Restaurant Car